

Beirut airport workers stage sit-in

BEIRUT (R) — Idle airport workers staged a sit-in Monday to call for the reopening of Beirut International Airport, closed since Feb. 6. Beirut Radio said. The radio did not say how many attended the airport sit-in, but it estimated that 20,000 people depend on the airport directly or indirectly for their work. Among them are 5,300 employed by the national flag carrier, Middle East Airlines (MEA), which has been losing about 1.5 million Lebanese pounds (\$250,000) every day the airport is closed. Many airport workers are receiving half their salaries or less, and some have been formally laid off. Fighting between the Lebanese army and militias in west Beirut and the Shi'ite southern suburbs, site of the airport, forced the closure four and half months ago.

Jordan Times

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King honours martyrs' sons

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday held an *Iftar* banquet in honour of sons of the martyrs of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the Public Security, General Intelligence and Civil Defence departments. At the banquet, held at the headquarters of the King Hussein Brigade, the martyrs' sons expressed their pride and appreciation to the Armed Forces under the leadership of King Hussein, for the services they render and the attention they give to the martyrs' families in honour of the martyrs who fell in defence of the homeland. Attending the *Iftar* banquet were Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al-Jasem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and a number of senior officials.

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'Eid holidays announced

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministries, government departments and public institutions will observe a four-day official holiday on the occasion of 'Eid Al-Fitr, a communique issued Monday by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat said. The holiday will start on Saturday June 30 and end Tuesday evening July 3.

Israeli say Aqsa suspected detained

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli police said Monday they had arrested a man in connection with a plot to blow up the Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem. Shimon Barak has been on the wanted list for two months since police named him as the man they suspected of leading a group of Jewish terrorists and supplying them with weapons to blow up Muslim shrines on Jerusalem's sacred Haram Al-Sharif. Three members of the messianic group were arrested several months after two Muslim guards spotted shadowy figures climbing over the parapet of Jerusalem's Old City walls into Haram Al-Sharif compound, leaving about 19 hand grenades behind when they fled.

Amnesty condemns executions

LONDON (R) — At least 1,699 death sentences were carried out last year in 39 countries but the total number of executions worldwide was probably far higher. Amnesty International said Monday. Appealing for an end to the death penalty, the London-based human rights organisation said the figure represented only those cases it knew about. In addition, at least 1,160 people were sentenced to death in 1983 in 63 countries, the organisation said. In the United States, 1,300 people were currently under sentence of death.

Libya offers Maghreb mediation

RABAT (R) — A special envoy from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi who visited Algiers and Rabat last week has said Libya is ready to help solve differences between Morocco and Algeria. The Moroccan news agency MAP reported. Omar Eshkal, secretary of the Libyan People's Congress, was quoted as saying in a press statement Sunday that Col. Qadhafi had sent him to King Hassan because Libya was concerned by any conflict between brotherly Arab states. Mr. Eshkal met King Hassan on Saturday, soon after he arrived from Algiers where he delivered to Foreign Minister Ahmad Talab Ibrahim a message from Col. Qadhafi to President Chadli Benjedid.

Wounded Israeli soldier dies

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier has died after being wounded in an ambush in east Lebanon last month, an Israeli army spokesman said Monday. The 20-year-old soldier was wounded when his patrol car came under fire on May 25 near Kameh Al Loz. Three other soldiers were killed. He was the 584th Israeli soldier to die in Lebanon since Israel's invasion two years ago.

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Iranian terminal 'vulnerable to Exocets'

Iraq 'penetrated' Kharg's defences

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iran Monday confirmed that Iraq had attacked a Greek tanker near its main Kharg Island oil terminal in an air raid which diplomats here said possibly breached the island's inner defences.

Tehran Radio said the 152,372-ton Alexander the Great was hit "around the island" Sunday and that a fire on board was brought under control by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Reuters quoted shipping sources as saying smoke was seen billowing around an oil loading jetty at Kharg Monday after the Iraqi air attack on Sunday.

The sources said Alexander the Great was hit by an Exocet missile, which failed to explode, while berthed at "Sea Island" jetty to the west of the island at the northern end of the Gulf.

They said it was not known if the jetty was damaged in the attack, but a tug towing a nearby Turkish tanker, the Buyuk Hun, crippled in a previous attack, reported smoke billowing in the area.

Diplomats said the brief official Iranian statement Monday left open the possibility that Iraq had carried out its most daring attack to date in the Gulf conflict and hit a tanker as it lay alongside a Kharg Island berth.

They said the Japanese-built tanker had arrived early on Saturday and would have needed 20 to 30 hours to load with crude oil.

said on Baghdad Radio Monday that four rounds of Iranian heavy artillery had hit Basra Sunday night in violation of a mutual agreement not to attack civilian targets.

Oil industry sources said the Kharg terminal was working normally after Sunday's attack.

Iran has turned Kharg Island into a virtual fortress since the war began 45 months ago and tankers are protected against Iraqi air attacks by ground-to-air Hawk missiles.

Diplomats said the missiles may not have had time to target on to the attacking aircraft before they fired, especially if the warplanes used French-built Exocet missiles capable of homing in when fired from over the horizon.

Iran, which depends on Kharg Island for its oil exports and the finance it needs to continue the war, has threatened to close the Gulf.

While Iraqi attacks have been confined mainly to tankers south of the island, Iran so far has retaliated with similar strikes against ships using ports of Gulf Arab states which support Iraq in the war.

Sunday's attack came after a two-week lull which led to a reduction in insurance costs for ships prepared to run the gauntlet of Iraqi missile attacks to Kharg.

Gulf shippers brace for further attacks; Fath reiterates support for Iraq; Gulf Arab states look inward for recruits, page 2

Discord over fixing PNC session persists as Aden talks go on

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Representatives of Fatah, the mainstream commando movement in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and an opposition four-faction alliance Monday held out conflicting views over the outcome of three days of reconciliation talks in Aden.

While Fatah said that the talks, which started Saturday in the South Yemen capital, have "stumbled" due to non-agreement between the movement and the opposition "democratic alliance" on a date for convening the Palestine National Council (PNC), alliance representatives said the talks would not reach a deadlock and the disagreement over convening the PNC would be solved in further talks.

Khalil Al Wazir, deputy commander of PLO forces and head of the Fatah delegation to the talks, was quoted by the French news agency, Agence France Presse (AFP), as saying Monday: "Although we have reached agreements on various political and organisational issues, the talks have stumbled because the (four-

faction) alliance refused to fix a date for convening the PNC." "Fixing a date for convening the PNC is an important issue for Fatah," Mr. Wazir said, "and therefore the success of the talks heavily hinges on the alliance's willingness to fix a date."

South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad, who has played a major mediating role among Fatah and the other factions, was Monday meeting leaders of the alliance and trying to make the talks a success, Mr. Wazir said.

The differences among the various factions stem from a controversial visit by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to Cairo and meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last December.

Representatives of the Damascus-based "democratic alliance" told the Jordan Times Monday that their stand towards convening a PNC session was aimed at "maintaining the unity of the PLO."

A senior alliance official, who was contacted by phone by the Jordan Times, expressed a conviction that the Aden talks would not be deadlocked over the disagreement on fixing a date for convening the PNC.

Computer snags delay Discovery's maiden flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Agencies) — The maiden voyage of the space shuttle Discovery was postponed for at least 24 hours Monday by computer problems which developed less than an hour before launch.

Discovery, the third winged space plane in a planned fleet of four, was to have been launched at 8:43 a.m. EDT (1243 GMT) on a six-day mission that was to mix business and scientific research.

Space agency officials said Discovery would not be sent on its first flight until experts were confident the computer problems had been resolved.

They hoped that could be accomplished before Tuesday morning, but they would not predict that the launch could take place then.

There is launch opportunities every morning at about the same time for the next 10 days.

National Aeronautics and

Space Administration (NASA) technicians immediately moved to replace the "suitcase-size" computer and while the launch was not rescheduled, engineers hoped to find a fix that would allow the 12th shuttle liftoff to take place Tuesday morning.

But even if the computer replacement is successful, weather could intervene and the shuttle forecaster said he was "pessimistic" about conditions Tuesday.

The backup computer would take over flight controls if all of the shuttle's primary computers failed.

"We have a serious hardware problem," Shuttle Operations Director Thomas Litsman told reporters. Rather than attempt to fix the errant machine, Mr. Litsman said a replacement would be cannibalised from sister ship Challenger, which is being readied nearby for a November flight.

The official who preferred to remain anonymous, said the alliance "may agree on setting a tentative date for the PNC meeting."

Another senior official of the alliance, Bassam Abu Sharif, spokesman for the PFLP, told the Jordan Times that "the alliance is committed to the idea of not to call on the PNC meeting until a comprehensive organisational and political agreement is reached among all PLO factions."

He said that the PLO does not consist of Fatah and the alliance only but that there are other groups that should agree on the final agreement before the convening of the PNC.

Mr. Abu Sharif was referring to the three Syrian-based organisations which supported an armed rebellion within Fatah against the leadership of Mr. Arafat in north Lebanon last year and the pro-Iraqi Baathist Arab Liberation Front (ALF).

The three opposition factions, which include Saika, the PFLP-General Command of Ahmad Jibril, and the tiny Palestine Struggle Front, together with the Fatah dissidents led by Colonel Said Musa and a number of Damascus-based Palestinian personalities, formed a "national alliance" two months ago.

Last week, however, the national alliance showed a more flexible position when it held a long meeting with the democratic alliance after which they pledged to maintain the PLO's unity.

Kennedy endorses Mondale candidacy

NORTH OAKS, Minnesota (AP) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy endorsed Walter F. Mondale's bid for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination Monday and Mondale aides said the former vice president will meet chief rival Gary Hart on Tuesday.

"Now is the time for us to stop debating ourselves," Mr. Kennedy said during an appearance with Mr. Mondale in the Rotunda of the state Capitol.

"This is the best speech you've ever given," responded Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Kennedy's endorsement was a critical step in Mr. Mondale's efforts to unify the party behind his candidacy and the meeting in New York City with Mr. Hart, arranged during a telephone



The new Lebanese army commander, Major General Michel Aoun (left), at a ceremony in Beirut Monday during which he was sworn in (AP wirephoto)

New Beirut military council begins work

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's six-man military council held its first meeting Monday under newly installed army commander Gen. Michel Aoun to study a plan for re-uniting Beirut and restoring law and order to the city after nine years of civil war.

Gen. Aoun, sworn in Monday by President Amin Gemayel, faces the immediate task of imposing a government-approved security plan on Beirut against the opposition of a powerful mostly Christian rightist militia.

The urgency of the challenge was underlined by intense overnight artillery duels between mainly Muslim and predominantly Christian forces in Beirut's southern suburbs and nearby mountains, though police had no reports of casualties.

At a swearing-in ceremony at the Defence Ministry, Gen. Aoun, 49, pledged to follow the directives of the president and said he was determined to preserve Lebanon and its identity.

Under an accord reached by Prime Minister Rashid Karami's "national unity" cabinet on Saturday, Gen. Aoun will work with the six-man military council of Lebanon's main religious sects.

President Gemayel, in turn, awarded Lebanon's highest medal, the Order of the Cedars, to Gen. Tannous and invited members of the newly appointed council to a meeting.

At the meeting, the president briefed the council on details of the security plan agreed upon Saturday during a meeting of the half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet.

The council is headed by the Maronite Catholic Aoun and includes members representing the country's other main sects.

After the session with Mr. Gemayel, the officers held their first meeting and began discussing details of implementing the security plan, designed to abolish the "green line" cutting Beirut into halves, re-open the Beirut port and airport, which have been closed for almost five months, and restore law and order to the city after collecting heavy weapons from the militiamen.

European leaders open new talks on money crisis

FONTAINEBLEAU, France (AP) — Leaders of the European Community (EC) opened a new round of negotiations Monday aimed at settling an internal money dispute that has paralysed the world's largest trading bloc for more than a year.

The 10 heads of government or state entered their first formal meeting at the spectacular 16th century Fontainebleau Chateau without a word to reporters on the prospects for resolving the problem.

One British delegation source said privately, however, that a flurry of last-minute French contacts aimed at finding a compromise was mostly "wishful thinking."

At issue is British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's demand that her government bear a smaller share of the burden in paying for the community's programmes. She and her nine counterparts have been unable to agree on a figure for calculating Britain's

annual contribution to the community's \$24 billion budget.

The dispute led to the collapse of the past two European summit conferences, last December in Athens, Greece and in March in Brussels, Belgium.

As a result, other initiatives aimed at revitalising the badly divided organisation and giving it a greater international voice have floundered.

French President Francois Mitterrand opened the first session Monday afternoon by asking Mrs. Thatcher to review the results of the June 7-9 economic summit in London of the West's seven major industrial powers, delegation officials said.

Michel Vauzelle, the main spokesman for the French delegation at Fontainebleau, said Mr. Mitterrand would tell the other leaders about his visit last week to Moscow, and that a wide-ranging discussion of international issues would follow.

Until now, Mr. Kennedy had remained studiously neutral in the contest for the nomination.

The Democratic Party's rules committee was convening in Washington Monday, with Mr. Hart still saying he had not decided whether to challenge some of the Mr. Mondale delegates he has labelled "tainted" because they were chosen with the help of money from political action com-

mittees.

Amal men rescue kidnapped Libyan

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Militiamen Monday stormed the west Beirut hideout of a Shi'ite Muslim extremist group and freed a Libyan diplomat kidnapped on Saturday, a spokesman for the Shi'ite militia 'Amal' said.

Amal security official Abu Ali Al Khalil said the diplomat, Mohammed Moughrabi, was set free "alive and in good health" two days after being seized with his two bodyguards at a west Beirut hotel by 10 armed men.

Mr. Khalil said Amal forces rescued Mr. Moughrabi and drove him to the Syrian-controlled east Lebanon town of Chitaura, 15 kilometres west of the Syrian border.

The Amal statement did not say where the diplomat had been held, or by whom. On Sunday, a splinter faction of Shi'ite fundamentalists had claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

The Associated Press quoted sources close to Amal leader Nabih Berri, who serves as justice minister and state minister for

southern Lebanon in Lebanon's national coalition cabinet, as saying: two Amal militiamen were wounded in the shootout with the gunmen who were holding Mr. Moughrabi. The sources said three of the kidnappers, who abducted Mr. Moughrabi from a west Beirut hotel on Saturday, were arrested by the militiamen and the diplomat was rescued unhurt.

The sources said Mr. Berri personally ordered the attack after the kidnappers, who claimed to belong to a small Shi'ite fundamentalist faction called the "Sadr Brigades," failed to heed an ultimatum to free the diplomat peacefully by mid-morning Monday.

Machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades were used in the raid, the Amal sources said.

The Sadr Brigades on Sunday had demanded that Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi issue a statement on the fate of the Imam

(Continued on page 3)



Libyan envoy Mohammad Moughrabi, who was rescued from a group of kidnappers Monday by the Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, photographed inside the room where he was held captive since Saturday (AP wirephoto)

Palestinian factions clash in Baddawi refugee camp

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian opponents and supporters of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat traded rocket and machine-gun fire Monday in the Palestinian refugee camp of Baddawi, five kilometres north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, security sources said.

One person was killed in similar clashes Sunday between the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) and Arafat supporters, the sources said.

Syrian-backed dissident factions, including the PFLP-GC led by Ahmad Jibril, forced fighters of

Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fatah movement to withdraw from Tripoli and nearby refugee camps last December.

Mr. Arafat and his men were evacuated to North Yemen and Tunisia, where the PLO chairman is now based.

The return of a small number of pro-Arafat Baddawi residents has revived tension in the camp, where small-scale gun-battles erupted on Saturday. Armed Palestinians have been manning checkpoints on the road between Baddawi and Tripoli for the past two days, residents reported.

Jackson expects to meet Castro in Havana

HAVANA (R) — U.S. Democratic presidential contender Jesse Jackson was expected to arrive in Havana Monday on a landmark visit after 25 years of strained relations between Fidel Castro's Cuba and the United States.

Mr. Castro invited the black civil rights leader after learning he planned a tour of Central America to discuss ways of ending political violence which has killed tens of thousands of people in recent years.

Cuban officials would not confirm whether Mr. Castro planned a press conference after his talks with Mr. Jackson, who is accompanied by more than 100 journalists.

Havana and Washington have been at odds since the 1959 revolution which swept Mr. Castro to power. The United States has blamed Cuba for much of the political upheaval which has led to a leftist government in Nicaragua and powerful revolutionary movements in El Salvador and Gua-

te mala.

After hours of talks in Panama Sunday with officials of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Democratic and Revolutionary Front (FDR), Mr. Jackson said both were willing to meet Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte immediately.

Mr. Jackson, who began a four-nation Central American peace mission on Saturday, was flying to El Salvador Monday before going on to Cuba later in the day.

He told a news conference that Costa Rica had agreed to make its embassy in San Salvador available for talks between the insurgents and Mr. Duarte.

Farabundo official Ruben Zamora, sitting beside Mr. Jackson, said that while Mr. Duarte had insisted the guerrillas lay down their arms before talks, "we are saying that before we arrange a ceasefire, we need a meeting."

کتابت من الاصل

NEWS IN BRIEF

King condoles Hassan family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to take part in the funeral procession of the Late Ala'addin Hassan and to convey his condolences to the Hassan family.

Decree approves appointments of envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — A royal decree has been issued approving the cabinet's decision appointing Faleh Al Tawil as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Jordan in Czechoslovakia and Nabih Al Nimer, Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia, as non-resident ambassador to Malta.

Better cultural links with U.K. discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Ways of developing youth and cultural relations between Jordan and the United Kingdom were discussed Monday during a meeting between Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah 'Oweidat and British ambassador to Jordan Sir Alan Urwick.

Murderer gets 15 years

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Higher Criminal Court has sentenced a 45-year-old man to 15 years in prison with hard labour for murdering a 42-year-old man identified only as Abdullah Y.J. as a result of a dispute between them.

Admission fees for antiquities introduced

AMMAN (Petra) — Department of Antiquities started from June 23 charging entrance fees to museums and archaeological sites for visitors aged 13 years and above.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities, Dr. Abdullah 'Oweidat, issued a circular in which he stated the entrance fees as follows: Jerash: 250 fils for Jordanians, 500 fils for foreigners. Petra: 250 fils for Jordanians, JD 1 for foreigners. Jerash Sound and light site: JD 1 for Jordanians, JD 1 for foreigners and for the Jordanian museum, folklore museum, Madaba folklore museum, Karak archaeological museum, 150 fils for Jordanians and 250 for foreigners.

With regard to official guests, the minister's circular stressed that the Department of Antiquities should be officially informed in writing about any such delegations, its number and the date of arrival at the site in order to obtain an entrance permit. The various fees will be collected according to the regulations already approved by the cabinet.

Kana'an lauds educational institutions

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kana'an Monday stressed the important role played by the educational institutions in developing the country.

Mr. Kana'an was speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the 17th batch of graduates from the Social Service College, which took place Monday at the college premises here.

Dean of the college Faisal Ghayyeh delivered a speech in which he outlined the important role of the college in creating educated and aware people who are able of contributing to building their country and to achieving progress and prosperity.

At the end of the celebration, which was attended by a number of senior officials from the Ministry of Social Development, Mr. Kana'an presented the graduates with their diplomas.

Phosphate firm breaks daily production record

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) broke the record for its daily production last Wednesday when the volume of daily production reached 22,231 tonnes compared with an average daily production of 13,013 tonnes during last year, according to a JPMC spokesman.

The official added that the company has smashed several records during this month, among which was the daily production rate of 22,142 tonnes last Tuesday.

The JPMC also achieved a daily production record of 21,694 on May 22.

The company plans further to boost production in order to reduce production costs so as to increase its ability to compete on the international market.

Water Authority to act to solve Irbid crisis

IRBID (J.T.) — The severe water crisis Irbid has been experiencing for several months and the sewerage problem there were the main subjects of discussion during a meeting Sunday between Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzaq Tubeishat and the secretary-general of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Mr. Mahmud Al Talhouni, according to a report in the Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper Monday.

Dr. Tubeishat said that he had received promises from Mr. Talhouni to solve the water crisis from Monday by increasing the quantities of water pumped to the city.

The WAJ will start forthwith changing the old water network to avoid pollution, Mr. Talhouni said.



Mohammad Saleh Kellani

2,000 benefit as South Azraq is electrified

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Monday electrified the village of South Azraq in the District of Zarqa.

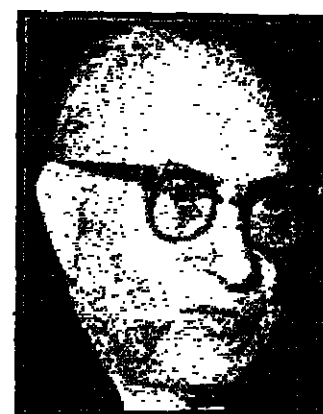
Two thousand people will benefit from the electrification of this village while the length of the transmission network lines inside the village amounts to four kilometres.

The village electrification is a part of the South Rural Electrification Project, which entails the provision of electrical current to 33 villages in the Ma'an, Shobak, Tafila and Karak areas, and this project is expected to be completed in October.

The JD 2.25 million project will benefit some 25,000 people in the south.

The JEA will also electrify seven villages in the Ma'an Governorate at the beginning of July. These villages are: Manshih; Al 'Jas'; Al Vreigha; Al Jarrein; Sweima; Eale and Sadafa.

Earlier this month, JEA electrified part of the two high voltage lines stretching from Ma'an to Wadi Musa and from Ma'an to Ras Al Naqab under which four villages were provided with electricity from the national transmission grid.



Prof. Mustafa Al Zarqa



Dr. Ahmad Hillayel



Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan

Chief Islamic Justice gives out instructions on end of Ramadan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan has instructed the Sharia' court judges to watch the moon of Shawwal on the nights of Friday and Saturday, June 28 and 29 respectively, which correspond to Ramadan 28 and 29, a report in the local press said Monday.

Consequently the Sharia' courts will be open during the two nights to receive citizens wishing to state that they have seen the crescent of Shawwal, the month which follows Ramadan.

Director of Preaching and Guidance, Dr. Ahmad Hillayel, at the

Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs said that he has instructed the directors of Awqaf in the various governorates of Jordan to co-operate and co-ordinate with the Sharia' judges to enable the prompt and correct detection of the Shawwal crescent which will mark the first day of the Eid Al Fitr and the last day of the fasting month of Ramadan.

However, Dr. Hillayel said, this does not necessarily mean that Friday will be the first day of Shawwal and consequently the first day of Eid Al Fitr.

In reply to a question about this, he said that if any Arab country

sees the moon of Shawwal Thursday night, then "we will follow the Islamic unanimity."

Professor of Islamic jurisprudence and civil law Mustafa Al Zarqa, from the Jurisprudence Faculty of the University of Jordan, said that if Eid Al Fitr falls on Friday, then Muslims who started their fasting on Friday should fast another day in Shawwal to make up for the 29th day which they did not fast.

Since the lunar month can never comprise 28 days, and if Muslims observe Friday as the first day of Shawwal, then it will mean that they have only fasted 28 days.

Research accord with India focus of RSS talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the New Delhi-based Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) are seeking ways to expand their co-operation in various scientific and technical affairs, RSS statement said Monday.

The statement added that the Indian ambassador to Jordan, Pyare Lal Santoshi, visited the RSS Monday and held talks with Dr. Fakhreddin Daghestani, president of the society, and Dr. Munther Salah, adviser to Dr. Daghestani, on a general protocol of co-operation between the RSS and the CSIR.

The CSIR has extended an invitation to Dr. Salah to visit India in order to gain first-hand information on the council's activities in various fields, and the visit is expected to pave the way for a general agreement between the Indian organisation and the RSS.

Dr. Salah said he expects the visit to take place in August and expressed hope it would culminate in a scientific and technical agreement between the Indian and the Jordanian research organisations.

Jordan to attend talks on industrial development

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a two-day conference for member states of the Arab Organisation of Industrial Development, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, has reported.

The conference, Petra added, will be held in the Tunisian capital on July 4 at the under-secretary level.

The director of industry at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Dr. Akram Karmoul, who will represent Jordan at the meeting, said the aim of such talks is to draw up a unified Arab position for the fourth conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), which will be held in Vienna in August.

Dr. Karmoul also said that he would take part in the meeting of Arab experts which will be held between July 10 and 18.

Arab experts, Dr. Karmoul said, will discuss studies prepared by the AOID in preparation for their presentation to the sixth Arab conference on industrial development, which will be held in Damascus at the end of October.

Information co-operation with Tunisia discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Ways of promoting information co-operation between Jordan and Tunisia were discussed during a meeting Monday between Minister of Information Laila Sharaf and the Tunisian ambassador in Amman Marwan Ibn Al Arabi.

Mr. Ibn Arabi reaffirmed an invitation which was extended to

Mrs. Sharaf by her Tunisian counterpart to visit Tunis.

Meanwhile, a Jordan News Agency, Petra, correspondent in Tunis said that the Jordanian ambassador to Tunisia held talks with officials from the Tunisian radio and television dealing with ways of promoting the exchange of information between the two countries.

Irbid tax committees implement new schedule

IRBID (Petra) — Tax Assessment Committees in the Irbid Governorate have begun their annual collection of dues in the various municipalities of Irbid Governorate according to the new assessment schedule. Director of the Irbid Finance Department 'Asim 'Obeidat has said.

The committees collect as tax 10 per cent of the amount accruing to the owners of buildings in rent, and three per cent of the total rental as a sewerage fee on buildings situated in municipalities.

They also collect two per cent of the total rent as an education fee from all municipalities and villages in addition to a two per cent fee on vacant lots based on the land rental value.

As regards houses on lease, Mr. 'Obeidat said the committees assess the tax according to a documented lease contract, or according to rentals of similar houses

if no contracts are available. Concerning commercial stores and houses which are not leased, the tax will be assessed according to the rentals of similar ones.

Regarding land fallings within the municipality's vicinity, Mr. 'Obeidat said tax will be assessed at two per cent of the actual price of such land.

Buildings which were put up before the end of Dec. 1974 will be granted an exemption of 10 per cent of its rental value, in addition to another exemption of 20 per cent for maintenance purposes.

Buildings erected after this date will be granted a 20 per cent exemption, while buildings originally designed for lease but were not leased for a whole year will be granted a 50 per cent exemption subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the production of satisfactory proof.

Centre merges as innovative, practical in teaching methods

By Anne Counsell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The recently established Educational Technology Centre (ETC) at the University of Jordan is to receive a 35 million Yen grant from the Japanese government to be used for the purchase of equipment.

Mr. Anwar Al Abed, director of the ETC, told the Jordan Times that the agreement is expected to

be signed here this week and that the grant will be used to purchase audio-visual and studio equipment to be used in the coming academic year.

In addition, the West German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) will be providing technical assistance for training programmes, although the details have not yet been drawn up, Mr. Abed said.

Established in February of this

Libyan diplomat rescued

(Continued from page 1)

Moussa Sadr, spiritual leader of Lebanon's Shites, who had disappeared while on a visit to Libya in August 1978, as a condition for Mr. Moughrabi's release. They also demanded that all Libyan diplomats in Beirut be withdrawn.

But the senior Libyan diplomat in Beirut told Reuters Monday that negotiations were underway with Amal leaders to have the deadline extended.

Mohammad Al Fattour, head of the "Libyan brotherhood bureau" (embassy), said: "We have requested an extension of the ultimatum so that we can work quietly and coolly to resolve outstanding questions between the Amal movement and the Libyan revolution."

Mr. Fattour said he had discussed the matter with Fuad Al Turk, secretary-general of Lebanon's Foreign Ministry, and ministry officials were also trying to resolve the problem.

Libyan diplomats recently returned to Beirut after relations between the two countries were frozen for months because of a dispute over the presence of Libyan troops in eastern Lebanon and Libyan objections to a new Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement with Israel.

Also on Sunday, a previously unknown group calling itself "The Children of the Palestinian Revolution" claimed in a telephone call to the Associated Press bureau in Algiers, Algeria, responsibility for Mr. Moughrabi's abduction. The anonymous caller, who said he belonged to the group, said that the group gave Libyan authorities 72 hours beginning at 6 p.m. (1500 GMT) Sunday time to fulfil their demands calling for "the complete end

to Libyan activity against the legitimate leadership of the Palestinian revolution."

The radical "Sadr Brigades," named after the vanished imam, Sunday night issued the ultimatum for departure of the four remaining Libyan diplomats from Beirut when it claimed responsibility for Mr. Moughrabi's seizure.

It also demanded an official statement from Libya on Musa Sadr's disappearance.

The "Sadr Brigades" have in the past hijacked several airliners to draw attention to the case.

The Amal security spokesman said Mr. Berri had "strenuously" attempted to secure Mr. Moughrabi's release before sending in his men when the kidnappers refused to comply.

Mr. Berri's men last April rescued American University of Beirut Professor Frank Regier and French businessman Christian Joubert from unidentified west Beirut kidnappers, after they spent two months in captivity.

Mr. Moughrabi's kidnap was one of two attacks on foreign diplomats in west Beirut on Saturday. In the second incident, Austrian Consul Gerhard Loitzenbauer was shot dead by two gunmen outside his home.

Mr. Berri said the Austrian diplomat appeared to have been killed resisting an attempt to steal his car.

year, the ETC is an independent unit serving all faculties with in the university and is expected to become a regional centre for the Arab World offering services and technical advice to trainers and educationalists throughout the Middle East.

Mr. Abed is also the director of the Consultation, Technical Services and Studies Centre at the university and has served for four years as director of the Arab States Educational Technology Centre in Kuwait.

His experience and knowledge of teaching methods have evolved into an innovative and practical approach towards the learning process. He regards the concepts of technology in education not as a means of improving teaching in individual subjects but as a whole system for educational progress and the development of skills.

Necessity not luxury

"Due to the educational problems that Jordan is now facing, the incorporation of technology into teaching practices is a necessity rather than a luxury," said Mr. Abed.

"The increasing number of students seeking higher education and the limited places available at Jordanian universities have meant that the majority of students obtain their first degrees from outside the country."

"Many of those returning to Jordan to work are unable to practice their work effectively because of inadequate training and require some supplement to their education."

"It is impossible for them to improve their qualifications through classical methods, and technology in its modern developed concept is a method that could be employed," he added.

Another problem facing the education system in Jordan is the decrease in the number of qualified teachers, Mr. Abed said, and

this problem could be helped through educational technology, he added.

"Many teachers have received their credentials certifying them to teach, and, although they know their field of study, they do not know to teach, nor are they aware of teaching aids or the active teaching techniques involving teacher - pupil interaction."

Mr. Abed believes that the ETC can contribute a great deal to education within the country largely through the co-ordination of efforts and by conducting research studies on the applications of modern methods according to requirements.

Mr. Abed said that a large amount of modern equipment has been purchased in the country without a serious study of educational needs and in the absence of competent experts. Since the equipment has not been utilised properly, "they have become like obsolete pieces of furniture," he said.

Audio-visual programmes

Another important factor affecting the utilisation of technology for education in Jordan is the lack of commercially available audio-visual programmes to complement the local curricula. Mr. Abed said.

With this in mind, the centre will have a production department where audio-visual software such as overhead projector transparencies, slides, filmstrips and maps will be made.

Also, the ETC will have a television and a video department with a studio for the production of educational programmes to broadcast to all faculties via closed circuit television.

Mr. Abed also said that important seminars and events could be recorded for students to view and discuss as it is not possible for all those interested to attend such events.

The centre recently signed a contract with a company in Jordan to buy JD 15,000 worth of video programmes produced by the Open University in England which will be translated into Arabic by the company.

The centre for educational technology is already functioning as a co-ordination body for faculties at the university and following the delivery of equipment it will begin to train college staff in how to use educational equipment. It will also conduct research in the field of technology and education.

In addition, there are plans to introduce diploma and Masters courses in educational technology. At present there is no degree course in this subject at any of the Arab universities.

As well as making teaching more effective in the university and allowing the university to widen the scope and range of its courses and to cater for a greater number of students, including graduates from overseas, the centre will co-operate and advise educational institutions both here and abroad to enable the potential of educational technology to be realised through correct application.

AVIS A LA COMMUNAUTE FRANCAISE

L'Ambassade de France a le plaisir de faire savoir a la communaute Francaise que, A L'OCCASION DE LA VISITE DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE en Jordanie, une RECEPTION sera organisee dans les jardins de la residence de L'Ambassadeur de France le 9 JUILLET DE 18H00 A 20H00.

Les invitations sont disponibles tous les jours ouvrables au consulat entre 9H00 et 12H00. Elles seront exigees a l'entree.

Les membres de la communaute Francaise sont invites a retirer par la meme occasion leurs invitations a la reception pour la FETE NATIONALE qui aura lieu le 14 Juillet a partir de 19H00.

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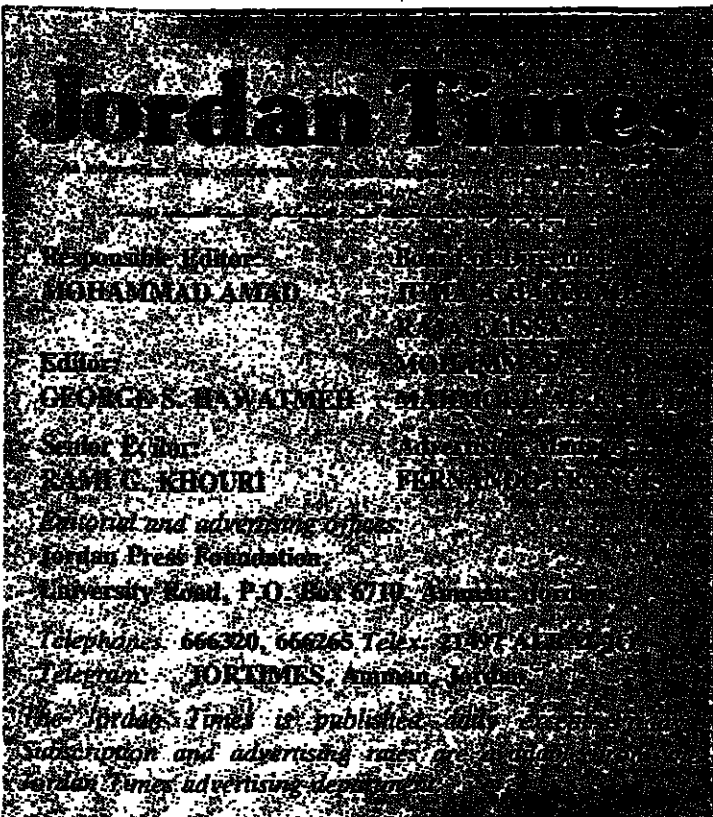
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French Moulinex have become certain now that its well known blender mixer-3 standard No. 242 which our company has been producing had been imitated by a company in Nationalist Republic of China (Taiwan) which has been packing the product in a box that looks similar in size and shape to our own. Therefore, Moulinex warns the public and the merchants alike against this deception and fraud, and calls their attention to the following:

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Moulinex



Will he never learn?

UNITED STATES Secretary of State George Shultz' impassioned plea for the Western democracies to counter international terrorism, using pre-emptive actions if necessary, seems like a great idea to us. We suggest the first pre-emptive strike should be against the United States Congress, with a side mission to knock out the folks in the White House and others, whose fierce attacks against international terrorism start out with a wallop but end up with the force of a leaking bag of wet mud.

Yes, George Shultz, we support your call to counter international terrorism. We share your disdain for terror, and we would always be proud to join an international effort to defend freedom against the ravages of terror. But we also extend an invitation to you and to all of your friends who have developed intellectual and moral double-standards into a permanent fixture in the highest echelons of the American political system. The invitation is: Include Israel in your list of nations that practice terror, and dare to live up to your fine words by reviewing how American aid to Israel has directly or indirectly financed its terrorist activities against Arabs during the past four decades.

Dare, George Shultz, to be an honest man, instead of an appendage to an election year exercise in theatre. Dare to see terrorist psyches wherever they may live, even if they are financed by your government, your people and your administration. Dare to live up to the best standards of an American way of life that has always tried to protect freedom, not to embarrass it by sorry displays of meek partisanship.

Dare, George Shultz, to bring to the American Congress and the American people a full record of Israel's actions since 1948, and the actions of Zionist armed groups before 1948. Dare to justify Zionist and Israeli terror simply because you finance it. Dare to turn America into a laughing stock of the entire world. Or, if you dare not, at least stop the music for a moment, and reconsider whether or not you have already done so.

Terror comes in many forms. There is the physical terror of people who indiscriminately shoot innocent parties. And there is the mental and moral terror of those whose double standards allow them to finance terror while simultaneously condemning it. We think both kinds of terrorists are awful, and we hope the free world would soon work together to rid us of them both, to make our world safe once again for decent people, children and those who value honesty over theatre.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: On Egypt's return

IN HIS inaugural speech at the People's Assembly in Cairo, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak stressed that the starting point for achieving peace will be a solution of the Palestine problem. By this, the president has added his voice to those of the other Arab leaders, and his policies have supported those of the Arab states with regard to the Middle East issue.

The Arab Nation believes that the Palestine problem is the crux of the whole issue and there can be no real peace without a solution to that problem. Under President Sadat, Egypt adopted policies more in line with those of the Camp David agreement, which was drawn up in co-operation with the U.S. and Israel. But in the light of the latest developments in the region, and in view of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Egypt began to realise that the Camp David agreement can achieve no peace and that the only means for that is to work towards the establishment of a comprehensive solution to all questions in the region.

President Mubarak's announcement at the People's Assembly constitutes the first step on a long way for establishing that comprehensive peace. Egypt and all the other Arab states realise that without Egypt the Arab Nation cannot achieve that comprehensive peace, and therefore they are bound to work together if they want to achieve that goal.

Al Dustour: GCC meeting

ARMY CHIEFS of staff of the Arab state-members of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) have been meeting over the past few days to work out a joint defence plan for their region. Their meeting and their determination to safeguard the interests of their countries come as a proof that these states are determined to keep away all foreign forces, and not to allow their region to become an arena for superpower rivalry. The meeting is also a warning to Iran to stop tampering with the security of the Gulf region and to reconsider its aggressive policies against the countries of that region.

No doubt the meeting and the plans which are envisaged by the army chiefs are in line with the aspirations of the peoples of the region, and increase their self-confidence in confronting challenges and repelling aggression.

Iran will no doubt think twice before launching any attack on the Gulf states and will be forced to consider the consequences by Gulf states to defend their interests is also bound to prevent the Gulf war from spilling over to other regions and to limit its duration.

Sawt Al Shaab: Firm GCC stand

DESPITE THE pressure being exerted on the Arab Gulf States as a result of the continuing Iran-Iraq war, the leaders of these states have been able to follow a quiet policy that is designed to contain the conflict and prevent its expansion. They have been very vigilant and careful in their dealings with Iran and in handling side issues on the regional and international levels.

The Gulf war has no doubt united these states' efforts and helped them co-ordinate their strategies on the political and military fronts to confront any eventuality. The last meeting of the Gulf states army chiefs of staff reflects these countries' concern over the security of their region and their determination to contain the conflict. The army chiefs want to co-ordinate their air defences, so as to protect their oil installations, and they want to take political steps to help bring about an end to the Gulf war. The leaders of these states realise too well the ambitions of the Iranian regime which has been exporting sabotage activity to the Gulf states and sending planes to bomb Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers. The army chiefs have now taken a resolution to carry out a joint plan that would foil any aggression on their countries, and this in itself is another proof of their determination to fend off all aggression and keep the area free from foreign intervention.

Abu Issa and his corn

By Rami G. Khouri

WATCHING THE development of the Jordanian economy over the past decade has been one of my more enjoyable regular habits. It has been a period of brisk growth and diversification, with many new fields of activity being introduced into the economy. Of course, not everything that has taken place has been positive. Now that we are in a period of (choose one of the following: slow, recessionary, stagnant, consolidationist, or normal) growth, we should take the opportunity to review what has happened, both to the economy and to us as people.

The decade of fast and easy money between 1974 and 1984 encouraged significant new developments in the form of new companies and services. But it also promoted a good deal of deception and charlatanism. For example, I am always tickled to see the local grocery stores which suddenly put up a new sign that proclaims them as "supermarkets". I am also fascinated by the shops that put up

huge banners and take out newspaper advertisements proclaiming their annual sales. In Arabic, the signs often read "genuine" or "real" sales. One assumes this contrasts with the fake sales that many shops offer, where there is no real reduction in prices, but only the false illusion of a sale in order to bring in unsuspecting clients.

The development of a more acute consumer society in Jordan has not been paralleled by the other attributes of consumerism that are prevalent in the more sophisticated consumer societies of the West. For example, most shops that sell you expensive electronic products do not offer after-sales service. In many cases, if you purchase an expensive item and it breaks down a few months later, the shop you bought it from is unable or unwilling to fix it or replace it. The reputable dealers honour their products and stand by them, but these are still in the minority. This reflects a mentality that wishes to sell goods,

but not necessarily to stand by them. Many shopkeepers are happy to sell you things, but never think that by treating you well they will encourage you to come back to them again and again to buy other products. Which brings me to Abu Issa. In my book, Abu Issa is a success story of modern marketing that others would do well to emulate.

Abu Issa is a middle-aged fellow who sells corn on the street from a cart. He regularly parks his corn cart on the Second Circle of Jabal Amman, in front of the old Alia Public Relations office. For the past four years, I have bought my corn from Abu Issa, and will do so for the rest of my life if he, his cart and the Second Circle are still there.

He is a small, frail fellow. Abu Issa, I see him in the middle of the afternoon pushing his loaded cart up the side streets of Jabal Amman. He has a bad limp, and pushes his cart with some difficulty to reach his spot on the Second Circle. His mar-

keting success is very simple. He does not overprice his corn, offering me a choice of boiled corn for 150 or 200 fils. The pieces he sells me are just as big and thick as the beautiful ones he and all other corn sellers display on their carts. He lets me inspect the pieces he pulls out of the boiling water to make sure they are well cooked and soft, suitable for the delicate palates of my children.

Other corn sellers from whom I have bought on occasion more often than not try to sell me the bad ears of corn with half their kernels missing. Their philosophy seems to be to cheat the consumer, and never mind if he returns or not. Not Abu Issa, though, who knows that a satisfied customer always returns.

He takes pride in how he handles his corn. He pulls out an ear of corn, places it in the dry green husk leaves, and carefully turns it as he sprinkles salt on it. Other corn sellers I have bought from on occasion throw the corn into an old new-

sapper and pour a handful of salt on one area only, forcing me to go through the awkward task of redistributing the salt evenly around the entire ear. Not Abu Issa, though. He does it properly.

Then he takes the several ears of corn I have purchased and carefully places them inside a plastic bag, without touching the corn with his hands. He is obviously sensitive to questions of cleanliness and sanitation. He places two ears of corn in each plastic bag, and in turn places the two-ear bags in yet another plastic bag that he ties, providing me with a convenient carrying handle so I do not have to burn my hands handling my purchase.

Because I keep coming back to buy more corn from him, he has started rewarding my faithfulness with bonus ears of corn. When I buy two or three ears, he almost always throws in an extra ear of corn for free. "For the children," he says with a smile, "and may God keep them".

So I keep going back to Abu Issa, and every time I do I realise that in this honest man I have stumbled upon the best in Jordanian marketing skills. There are many people who would do well to learn from the success of Abu Issa.

In the early evening, after he has sold all his corn, I often see him pushing his cart back down Jabal Amman, limping badly and struggling to navigate through the lines of impatient drivers. I do not know precisely where he lives, or how far he has to push his corn cart to go to and from his spot on the Second Circle every day. He must travel at least 45 minutes each way, though, and never have I seen him with anything but a ready smile on his face.

Never has he tried to change his thorough routine. Never has he burned my hands, or ravaged my taste buds with excess salt. He provides a case study in successful marketing and honest consumerism that deserves to flourish and grow. May God keep him, too.

The end of the affair Part II

By Fouad Ajami

Fouad Ajami is the director of Middle Eastern studies at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. He is the author of *The Arab Predicament*. Following is the second part of an article on the history and present American image in the Arab World which he had contributed to *Harper's Magazine*.

THE AMERICAN recoil from its embrace of the Arab World is visible to us each morning in the papers. We cannot understand the exotic ways of these people. They have strange beliefs, they riot, they war among themselves. The moderates among them are few and cannot be trusted; they never do what they promise. There are deep wells of disillusionment in the Arab World as well. I travelled there for the latest of many visits earlier this year, and whenever I could I spoke to old friends and new acquaintances about America.

In Cairo, I met with an old journalist friend who had been named. He disapproves of practically everything the Egyptian government has done since the death of Nasser in 1970. He is a small man with alert eyes, a man built for this city of narrow, crowded streets. His thinking is at once brilliant and predictable; through the years I have learned to expect sharp and final judgments from him, then to sit with him long enough to listen as he introduces subtle shades of gray.

We talked about Sadat, about Egypt today, about the Pan-Arab ideal to which he clings. Eventually I came around to asking him: What is America to you? What does she hold out to the people here?

"America is a beautiful temptress," he began. "But America's friends in Egypt can't have her. She will suck them like a lemon, suck them dry, and then discard them. This was true of Sadat. It is true of these clowns we have today — these professors and writers and experts who spend so much of their time at the American Embassy, and coming and going between Washington and Cairo. Before they figure out that America has used them up, America will have found other victims. The clowns here and in the Gulf can try to please America. But it won't work."

Why will they fail? I asked. "America is already spoken for. She is spoken for by Israel. The clowns here return from America sure that they courted the lady well, sure that they have a chance. But they don't have a special thing with America, and never will."

So many run after her, I said. You were there once, and liked it. She must be some temptress. "Yes, there is this great American dream. But the American dream is not for export. Take American capitalism. In America the capitalist makes money, but he pays taxes. But that system cannot work here. The fat cats in Egypt want everything for nothing. Whenever America crosses borders, it spoils; it doesn't travel well."

A friend of America

Elias Freij, the mayor of Bethlehem, believes that certain things American do travel well. Foreign aid, for instance. Freij lives in the West Bank, the stretch of land that Yasser Arafat wants for a Palestinian state, that Israel says is hers to keep, that the Reagan administration wants to see federated with Jordan. He is an old-style politician, good at walking between rain-drops. He has his channels open to Jordan as well as to Arafat; by virtue of his position as mayor, he has dealings with the Israelis. He is not the kind to earn the respect of the impatient or the

involved with this question. In Amman, Jordan, I crossed paths with a Shi'ite businessman from the Gulf, a man who does not concern himself with the issue of Palestine and admits that he does not. He is a driven man in his late thirties. American-educated, restless, with shrewd eyes and a commanding presence. He has a merciless kind of brilliance and efficiency. He cannot suffer fools and does not bother to conceal his impatience. His passion is the centuries old conflict between the Sunni political elites of the Arab World and the politically disinherited Shi'ites. It is the struggle in the Gulf that concerns him, the fight on what he called "the other border" of the Arab World.

He got to his point with surgical precision and speed. There is a "Sunni pact" of Arab rulers. They are facing, he said, a revolution of the disinherited Shi'ites. Where, I asked, does America fit in?

"The American dream is not for export," my Egyptian friend told me. "America doesn't travel well. Whenever it crosses borders, it spoils."

"This is an old fight," he said. "Far older than America itself. It has a fury Americans cannot fathom. But the United States, because of its close ties to Saudi Arabia and its aversion to the Shi'ite revolution in Iran, will be dragged into it. And the United States will find itself pitted against socioeconomic upheaval. It will find itself on the losing side."

In his view, Shi'ites in Lebanon, in the Gulf, and, notably, in Iraq are making new claims on power. The Arab rulers tied to America will portray what is essentially an issue of social and economic justice within the Arab World as one of "order" and "stability."

"The Shi'ites will be tagged as 'terrorists,'" he said. "They will have no American sympathy. Look at the situation in Lebanon. American Marines have lived in close proximity to Shi'ite ghettos and squatter settlements. Is there a serious American look into the Shi'ites' grievances, into why they are fighting the government of President Amin Gemayel? American power here is biased in favour of the status quo."

Improper looks

While some speak of the arrogance of American power, it is a certain absence of grandeur in the casual ways of America that confuses people like Khaled Al-Salfiti, a Palestinian shopkeeper in the Old City of Jerusalem. Salfiti, whom I knew from a previous trip to the West Bank, is in every way a merchant. He has a witty and engaging simplicity. He offers you more respect than you need or want. It is an old trick in this part of the world.

Here is Salfiti's tale. It has to do with former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Vance was once travelling through the area. He came to the Old City and walked past Salfiti's shop.

I asked Salfiti what he thought of Vance. For a moment he was at a loss for words.

"Well, he looked so plain, so ordinary; he had a baggy sweater. Plain."

What do you mean by plain? I asked.

Salfiti insisted on the adjective and seemed fixated on it. "Just plain. I mean, after all, he is the secretary of state of the master nation in the world. He should look the part."

I told Salfiti that Americans are informal, that power doesn't have as much dazzle and puff in America.

"Still," he said, "I thought he would look better."

Jimmy Carter was in Jerusalem, too, he said. He went jogging in the Old City.

"Let's be serious," Salfiti said.

"A president of America, mighty America, running down the street in a pair of shorts?"

Sophisticated view

America's casual ways don't trouble Marwan Al-Jasem, chief of the Hashemite Royal Court. Educated in America, he has adopted some of these ways himself. He is a member of Jordan's political elite, a former foreign minister. A tall, handsome man in his forties with gentle eyes, he is a good listener with no trace of the pomp of officialdom so common in this part of the world. He had been working all day, but he still wanted to talk. The frustrations with America that he expressed in the course of our evening at his home were thoroughly political.

Over a simple snack, in a tone at once subdued and bewildered, he lamented America's role in the Middle East and many of its policies. He complained about "the mixture of American arrogance and timidity, the way America undermines the Arab moderates in public and reassures them in private." There is, he said, "something basically wrong in the relations between the Arab World and America. We understand the realities of American politics, but we can't be successful every four years." The agreement negotiated last November by President Rea-

A Shi'ite businessman complained that U.S. power is biased in favour of the status quo. The Shi'ites will get no sympathy from Americans, he said. They will be tagged as terrorists.

gan and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, which established a "joint political-military group to deal with increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East," was signed "with complete disregard for the interests of the Arab moderates," he said. "We don't understand so many of the sharp turns in American policy. Carter once called the Israeli settlements on the West Bank illegal. For Reagan the settlements are a mere obstacle to peace. What will happen tomorrow? The American sense of fairness: where is it?"

I told him that there is in America much disillusionment with the Arab moderates, a feeling that they let the United States down by not pressuring Syria to get out of Lebanon. "The Americans," he said, "deceived themselves on the Lebanese situation and misled us. In September 1982 we were told by the United States that Israel would be out of Lebanon by December 1982. In December 1982 we were told that the withdrawal would come in February 1983. February came and went. We told the Americans that they can't make Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon contingent on Syrian withdrawal, that the Arab moderates cannot deliver Syria, and that the United States can't equate Syria's presence in Lebanon with that of Israel. For ten years we have been journeying to Washington as though it were Mecca. And now, if I were asked what the

American presence has produced, I would be hard put to defend it."

He then asked me a question, although I thought it was more in the nature of a query to himself: "Does the United States believe in the weight of military conquest or does it stand for a sense of fair play?" I volunteered a theme of my own, that disillusionment with America is a product of Arab weakness and of the Arabs' propensity to depend on fair-minded outsiders to resolve their problems.

He tried to sidestep the psychological analysis. Then, out of the history that an innocent power had once seemed ready to write for the Middle East, Marwan Al-Jasem dragged the memory of an American president. "When we were children," he said quietly, "we were told about Woodrow Wilson and his dreams for this region. We believed in the United

The fortunes of the Arab world will not be directed by a distant power. If the United States cannot learn it is powerless, it should learn to keep its distance.

States."

Time for disillusionment

It is tempting to think that what has been done can be undone, that America might once again send the best of itself to the Arab World, and that this is what the Arab World would once again choose to embrace. Malcolm Kerr believed in that sort of thing.

But it will not come to pass. The fortunes of so old and tangled a region will not be directed by a distant power. Our dominion there, what is left of it, is itself our delusion, a fabrication of our politicians and our "experts." If we cannot learn that we are powerless to order lands to our liking, we should at least learn to keep our distance. The Arab World must learn as well. The invitations must stop, the temptations must be resisted. Arabs must solve their own problems.

The ideas and skills of the West that are appropriate to the Arab World will remain there. American ways will survive because they are now, to an almost irresistible degree, the ways of the world. The young men and women of the Muslim World have them under their skin. There is a powerful American elixir that the African scholar Ali Mazrui has described as "a combination of high technology and pop culture." It has battered down many a wall. Those who like to judge see this

mixture as leading to calamity. But the world is indifferent to such judgments.

America has formed so many of its rivals. The Shi'ite and Druze militiamen who overran West Beirut in February — mostly boys in sneakers and T-shirts — had something in them of the distant power that had come to their shore. Nabih Berri, the leader of the main Shi'ite militia, Amal, is a Permanent Resident of the United States: six of his children live in Detroit.

At the moment when American battleships were pounding Druze positions last September, a child of Druze leader Walid Jumblatt was in the United States for emergency medical care. When the Druze militiamen finally came down from the Shouf mountains to West Beirut in February, one of them greeted the Marines with a cowboy hat.

The images we do not like in distant societies are often reflections of ourselves. America has held up before older societies a revolutionary message of social change and political equality; every now and then we ride into storms that we helped stir up. When we understand this, we will no longer imagine "others" as men of dark sensibilities in thrall to frightening forces. We will also begin to understand the deep roots of America's presence, as well as the ambivalence with which it is greeted by men who hector us in metaphors at once familiar and threatening, in places that invite us in and then reject us.

These are, in fact, the voices that spoke to Marlow in Joseph Conrad's "Youth" — voices that spoke to him on his first voyage beyond the world in which he was at home:

And then, before I could open my lips, the East spoke to me, but it was in a Western voice. A torrent of words was poured into the enigmatic, the fateful silence: outlandish, angry words, mixed with words and even whole sentences of good English, less strange but even more surprising. The voice swore and cursed violently; it rattled the solemn peace of the bay by a volley of abuse. It began by calling me Fig, and from that went crescendo into unmentionable adjectives — in English. The man up there raged about in two languages, and with a sincerity in his fury that almost convinced me I had, in some way, sinned against the harmony of the universe.

— Harper's Magazine.

LETTERS

Amman is clean

To the Editor:

I was highly impressed and pleased to see Amman's streets, so well cared for these days. They are in the cleanest condition I have ever seen them. Even the adjoining fields appear neater. The new benches provided for the public are a thoughtful gesture for the citizenry, as well. I wish to thank and commend those responsible for this wonderful improvement!

Joyce Kasim,
Amman.

سليم في الحادي



British Anti-Apartheid Movement celebrates its 25th birthday

By Stephen Powell
Reuters

LONDON — Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement is marking the 25th anniversary of its existence.

The very fact that the movement has endured for a quarter of a century is a powerful testimony to the political staying power of South Africa's ruling white minority and to the persistence of critics of apartheid.

The National Party implemented apartheid after coming to power in 1948, denying political rights to the black majority. Eleven years later, on June 26, 1959, the Anti-Apartheid Movement was born to fight this racial segregation. Few of the founders believed that apartheid would still be in place today.

This anniversary month has had a bitter-sweet flavour. The bitterness came when South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha flew into Britain for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher despite widespread protests.

The sweetener came in the shape of a big anti-apartheid rally on the day of Mr. Botha's visit, when at least 15,000 people led by Archbishop Trevor Huddleston marched through the capital.

The British archbishop was a founder of the movement, along with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. He worked in South Africa as a young priest and came into sharp conflict with the government. At the age of 71, he is still campaigning with passion on behalf of South Africa's under-

privileged blacks.

In an interview with Reuters, Archbishop Huddleston talked about the uphill struggle at the start of his campaign.

"The very word apartheid meant nothing outside of South Africa," he said. "One just had to start from scratch. The great achievement of the past 25 years is that nobody doubts now what apartheid means."

He added: "Whatever else the Anti-Apartheid Movement has done, I think it has stirred the conscience of the world. The Anglican Church of New Zealand has just declared apartheid a heresy, which is the strongest condemnation a church can utter."

One Western diplomat, assessing the effectiveness of the anti-apartheid campaigners, said: "They've certainly focussed attention on South Africa and on the problem of apartheid."

"But you have to make a leap of faith to believe that they've had any effect on South Africa."

"The South African government has proved to be a craggy, harder beast than most people anticipated 25 years ago."

Repeated calls in the United Nations for comprehensive sanctions have failed to secure unanimous backing. The United States has been pursuing a policy termed "constructive engagement" with South Africa and blocked tough U.N. measures.

The only mandatory embargo in force against South Africa is an arms ban, imposed in 1977 by the U.N. Security Council.

There are also widely-observed

unofficial embargoes on oil exports and sporting links.

But the Anti-Apartheid Movement has fallen far short of its aim of total isolation of South Africa, because countries like Britain trade extensively with the white-ruled state.

Arch. Huddleston is firm in his criticism of the West. "I think the West has failed totally to find the political will to promote political change in South Africa," he said. For him and for the Anti-Apartheid Movement generally, Mr. Botha's European tour this month was a significant defeat.

"It was disastrous," he says. "It achieved for Botha this entrée into the Western community." Arch. Huddleston fears that Britain and the U.S. are switching to a more pro-South African stance and adds: "This is very depressing indeed."

He also believes that repression in South Africa is growing and says it has doubled over the past year.

"The number of arrests under the pass laws has virtually doubled. At the same time the policy of mass removals (of blacks) has continued and shows no sign of diminishing."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement, says all its publications are banned in South Africa.

South Africa alleges that the Anti-Apartheid Movement is "closely affiliated to terrorist organisations".

Arch. Huddleston has consistently preached the same message about South Africa.

Stalemated war has little oil impact

By Larry Thorson
Associated Press

LONDON — Far from suffering oil-starvation as a result of the Iran-Iraq war, the industrialised nations have had time to find oil elsewhere, and there is quite a bit left over.

Unlike the oil crises of 1973 and 1979, there has been no panic buying to run prices up. Britain, Canada, Mexico have come from nowhere in the past 10 years and now are important oil-exporters.

There is a well-known world oil glut, at least partly due to lower demand resulting from economic recession.

Enough oil to satisfy several months of demand is sloshing about in moored tankers and in strategic reserves, and governments profess willingness to share oil with partners in a pinch.

It might have been different. Iran has 7.5 per cent of the world's proven oil reserves and Iraq has 6.3 per cent, according to British Petroleum's statistical review of world energy. Their 45-month-old war is flaring next to Saudi Arabia (24.6 per cent of proven reserves) and Kuwait (9.4 per cent), and Abu Dhabi (4.5 per cent) is not far away, either.

If all the region's oil were lost to the industrialised West and Japan, it would be an economic disaster of the first order. Japan, especially, would be affected since it imports virtually all its oil, and two-thirds of its imports pass through the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

But despite this danger, an Associated Press survey of Europe and Japan shows an air of confidence in countries whose economies had been severely damaged by the oil shocks of 1973 and 1979.

Pierre Marin, spokesman for the French Energy Ministry, said France "is not at all anxious" about the situation. Bernhard Heitz of the West German Economic Ministry commented: "In comparison with the first crisis, 1973 and 1974 — and we have no crisis now — the situation is a completely changed one."

Britain became a net oil exporter in 1980 and is now the main source for the Netherlands and France, supplanting Saudi Arabia, which has slipped to third place behind Nigeria as a source of French oil imports.

Italian newspaper reports say the government has a three stage plan for dealing with oil-supply problems. The last two stages were to limit consumption and then to ration petroleum products, the reporters said. But they quoted government officials as saying they don't foresee a need to go beyond the first stage: finding

other sources of oil.

In the Netherlands, which had some "careless Sundays" after the 1973 oil crisis, Economics Ministry Spokesman Joop Wilhelmus said the war has had no impact on the flow of oil to Rotterdam's massive petrochemical industries. "The supply of crude oil is continuing at the same pace as before the war," Mr. Wilhelmus said.

For Western Europe as a whole, the Gulf supplies about 25 per cent of oil needs.

The recent attacks on Gulf shipping caused most concern in Japan, with its 65-per cent dependence on Gulf oil. Japanese ships have stopped calling at oil ports in Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. But in Tokyo the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the shipping difficulty would have no immediate impact because Japan maintains more than 90 days worth of oil reserves. Meanwhile, Japan will reportedly look into increasing its intake from other oil sources such as Southeast Asia.

When the seven biggest industrialised countries met in London June 7-9, their final communiqué said they had determined that "adequate (oil) supplies could be maintained for a substantial period of time by international co-operation and mutually supportive action."

Here is some of the arithmetic

behind that confidence:

Oil demand in the non-Communist world is now 44 million barrels per day (BPD) (5.9 million metric tons per day), while production capacity is 52 million BPD (seven million metric tons). That's the basic glut, according to figures from the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA). The IEA says about three million BPD (400,000 metric tons) of the unused production capacity is outside the Gulf war zone, primarily in Algeria, Nigeria, Libya, Venezuela, Indonesia and Mexico.

About seven million BPD (935,000 metric tons) moves by tanker through the Strait of Hormuz. So if all that oil were cut off, three million BPD (400,000 metric tons) could come from unused production capacity and another one million BPD (135,000 metric tons) of Saudi oil could be switched from tanker routes to a secure pipeline, leaving a shortfall of three million BPD (400,000 metric tons).

Much of the shortfall could be covered by oil aboard tankers en route from the Gulf which at any given time usually amounts to 300 million barrels (40 million metric tons). And Saudi Arabia since last year has been storing about 55 million barrels (7.4 million metric tons) aboard tankers.

A major development since 1973 is the existence of huge oil stocks built up to guard against upheavals like the Iran-Iraq war. The IEA says the major consuming nations have private and government stockpiles totalling 3.1 billion barrels (415 million metric tons), equivalent to about 161 days of net imports and about 98 days of consumption.

The United States has 408 million barrels (55 million metric tons) stored in caves in Louisiana and Texas, and U.S. Energy Secretary Donald Hodel has pledged to send "a substantial quantity of an excess of two million barrels per day — to the market" if there is a serious disruption in world oil supplies.

Energy-hungry America is probably least vulnerable to a Gulf oil shutdown. The United States consumes about 15 million BPD (two million metric tons), of which one-third is imported.

Nonetheless, the United States is linked to Japan and European industrialised nations which are more dependent on the Gulf, and Mr. Hodel said America would inevitably be affected.

The energy secretary likened the world supply of oil to a giant swimming pool. "We may be a long way from the plug, but if somebody pulls the plug, it's going to mean a lower level for all of us," he said.

Caution: If you are poor the weather can kill you

By R.C. Sabatier

LONDON — An earthquake in Peru kills 50 times as many people as one in Japan. The dead include a disproportionately high number of poor.

Japan and Peru are both prone to earthquakes. But Japan can afford strictly enforced building codes, while the poor of Peru live crowded in top-heavy adobe (sun-baked mud and straw) shacks on steep hillsides. Between 1960 and 1980 the average Japanese disaster killed 63 people. The average Peruvian disaster killed over 2,900 people.

Overall, low-income countries are six times more vulnerable than high income countries. Earthquakes, floods, droughts and other disasters strike poor countries more frequently, and the poor among them are the chief victims, facing destitution or death.

According to a new Swedish Red Cross report, "Prevention Better than Cure", the global occurrence of all disasters is accelerating, from 54 per year in the 1960s to 81 per year in the 1970s, with an even higher number in the 1980s.

For twice as many disasters there were six times as many deaths. The number of people killed in a single disaster is rising even faster: from an average of 20,000 each year during the 1960s to 143,000 each year in the 1970s.

Poor people in poor countries suffer most because they live, often illegally, in makeshift dwellings on the most dangerous ground. For instance, in Guayaquil, Ecuador, 600,000 out of a total population of over a million live in squatter communities built on a tidal swamp. Dryland may be as much as a 40-minute walk away, over rickety timber catwalks.

In Mexico City 1.5 million people live on the flooded bed of Lake Texcoco, which floods completely when it rains. In Bangladesh nearly 15 million poor live less than

10 feet above sea level. When the Ganga floods or the sea rises after a hurricane, they are defenceless.

In the African Sahel, where the 1968-73 drought killed between 100,000 and 250,000 people, more and more peasants are forced to till arid land. Their margin of existence is so narrow that one dry year can wipe them out.

Each time a large enough number of people are killed, international news media rush to the scene to depict the hapless victims of yet another natural disaster, another act of God.

But are disasters "natural"? They are triggered by natural events such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, and hurricanes, but the underlying causes and the consequences are increasingly man-made. Disasters are as much social and political events which can be,

and often are, prevented.

The prime cause of disasters is environmental destruction. Of all disasters, floods and droughts are increasing most alarmingly. This is not a natural progression, but the result of human misuse of the land and its vegetation.

Torrential rains in northeastern Brazil recently ended a five year drought, causing extensive flooding. This year seasonal rains have caused floods in Bangladesh, eastern India and Sri Lanka.

On the Indian sub-continent, though floods are increasingly severe, the monsoon rains themselves have not altered significantly. Triggered by monsoons, the floods are caused by deforestation and soil erosion.

The Himalayan range acts like a great, forested water machine. In the past it soaked up the annual

monsoons like a giant sponge, releasing the waters throughout the year.

Now the lower slopes of the Himalayas are nearly bare, flooding uncontrollably following monsoon rains. Through the human act of cutting trees the sub-continent has become more prone to disaster.

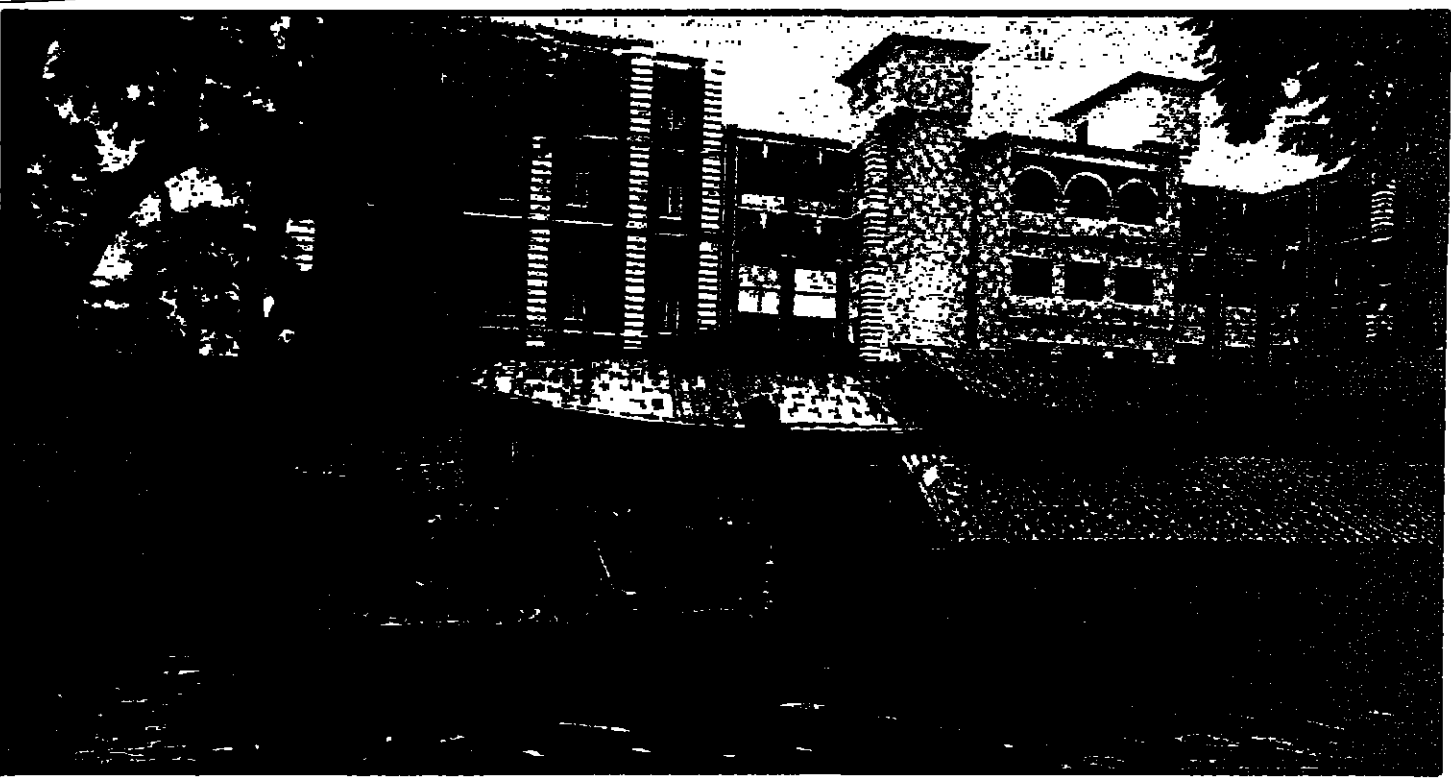
Drought, with its attendant famine, is getting worse. After the 1968-73 Sahel disaster, scientists checked to see if climatic change was to blame. They failed to find a falling trend in rainfall. But Sahelians are becoming more susceptible to famine.

As cash crops spread over the most fertile and best watered land, people are packed into arid areas which are too fragile to support continuous cultivation or grazing. Each year their existence becomes

more precarious, and each year they unwittingly create more desert. They become progressively more prone and more vulnerable to disaster.

Given these facts, conventional disaster relief often does more harm than good. The practice of rushing aid to the seemingly hapless victims of an unforeseeable tragedy can be quite inappropriate, like the milk powder donated by one agency to an area with lots of cows but no water.

Effective disaster prevention depends on long-term planning for development towards a more sustainable and less vulnerable society. Many relief agencies are beginning to concentrate on development rather than emergency aid. Much more effort is needed to avert more frequent and severe disasters. — Earthscan feature.



Flooded huts by Buriganga River, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Though rich and poor may live side by side, the poor are more vulnerable to disaster (Earthscan photo).

Positive economic signs in Austria

The "triangular" relationship between economic growth, employment rate, and price development in Austria has come to reach a stabilisation of so distinctly positive significance that the experts of the country's economic research institutes were caused recently once again to revise their former forecasts. Referring to relevant releases, Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz was in a position at a press conference, traditionally following the weekly cabinet meeting, to announce for the current year as amended average index values: An unemployment rate of 4.7 per cent, an inflation rate of 5.5 per

cent, and a 2.5 per cent rate of economic growth. These index figures, he pointed out, permitted, in realistic appraisal of a further consistent upturn, to expect for 1985 an unemployment rate of 4.5 per cent, an inflation rate of four per cent, and a three per cent rate of economic growth.

In this connection Mr. Sinowatz noted that Austria, in the sector of structural improvement, had achieved greater progress than other industrialised countries. Moreover, he emphasised, Austria had provided, by a series of measures of taxation relief, for the creation of effective frame conditions to assist an active materialisation of

the upturn tendencies issuing internationally from the impulses of economic recovery in the world.

At a recent press conference, Social Welfare Minister Alfred Dallinger noted that, at the end of May 1984, both the general unemployment quota and the youth unemployment rate in Austria figured at 3.9 per cent, with the differentiation for the latter index, however, that while the quota for the age group from 15 to 18 remained at 1.9 per cent, the quota for the age group from 19 to 24 figured at 4.9 per cent. Adequate measures, he said, had already been introduced to solve this problem — News from Austria.

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سكيتا في الحادي

McEnroe wins, Lendl struggles on Wimbledon opening day

LONDON (R) — John McEnroe successfully began the defence of his Wimbledon singles title with scarcely a murmur of dissent here Monday.

The American triumphed 6-4, 6-4, 6-7, 6-1 over Paul McNamee of Australia. But moments after he secured his victory, Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, the second seed who beat McEnroe to win the French Open title a fortnight ago, struggled through five sets to defeat American Dick Stockton 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

Lendl had to work hard to survive. After his magnificent victory over McEnroe in Paris, when he came from two sets down, he lost in the first round in his only grass court warm-up tournament and came into this event very short of match practice on grass.

But McEnroe was under even greater pressure, though for him the challenge was to keep a muzzle on his explosive temper much more than to play winning tennis. He rose to the occasion beautifully, with nary a hint of an argument with officials as he survived a slight fright in the fourth set to subdue McNamee in a highly entertaining two hour 35 minute contest.

McEnroe had escaped without punishment after several serious infringements of the players code of conduct on his way to the London grass court title eight days ago, and he and all the players were under notice here that the rules would be firmly applied.

With countless commentators calling for the ultimate sanction of disqualification if he misbehaved, McEnroe's behaviour Monday was almost impeccable. Though he obviously disagreed with a handful of line calls, he allowed himself nothing more than a few seconds delay on each occasion before resuming play without objection.

The only overt disagreement came when he arrived on court at the start of the match wearing dark shorts, only to be told to go and change them in accordance with Wimbledon code of predominantly white attire. He complied immediately.

But storm clouds were perhaps never far away and the 25-year-old American showed what pressure he was under afterwards by refusing to allow his post-match press conference to be televised.

In the match itself, played in a blustery wind which made ball control difficult, the American slowly but surely took command before racing away in the final set.

McEnroe, who ended Bjorn Borg's five-year reign as champion in 1981 and added his second title last year, was slow to get into his stride against an opponent who refused to be overawed.

His ground strokes were erratic and his touch shots, the superb drop volleys he usually plays better than anyone, were missing. Though he broke service first, in the fifth game, he immediately dropped his own serve and needed a second break in the ninth game to secure the first set.

The second was similar. McEnroe breaking McNamee in the first game, losing his own serve in the eighth and taking the Australian's serve again immediately as he went two sets ahead.

But the 29-year-old McNamee, who beat McEnroe in the fourth round of the 1980 French Open, proved to be a hard man to put away. There were no breaks in the fourth set but McEnroe seemed to be gaining control slightly as they went into the tie-break.

Four first serves helped McEnroe to a 5-2 lead, but the Australian took advantage when McEnroe missed with a first serve to level at 5-5.

McEnroe held match point at 6-5 but missed a forehand. Then McNamee saved a second with a brilliantly backhand pass.

That was on McEnroe's serve, and a double fault from the American took McNamee to set point. He hammered in a first serve which McEnroe could not return.

But McEnroe was not about to turn that setback into the sort of

collapse which cost him the French title. He broke McNamee in the second game of the fourth set and again in the sixth game for a 5-1 lead, then made no mistake on his next service game to secure victory.

Later McEnroe spent much of his press conference berating the British press for their recent attacks on him, but said of the match: "Paul played pretty well and really brought some good points out of me."

"I really blew the third set, but I felt if I made a good start in the fourth I'd be in good shape. I'm not playing as well as I'd like, but hopefully it will improve as time goes on."

"I decided I wasn't going to say anything on the court because it was not in my best interests," he added.

McEnroe was elected to the board of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) Sunday and he said when asked that he would like to be the ATP president one day. "I feel players should have more say in the way the game is played," he said.

Eighth-seeded Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina withdrew from his match minutes before it was to begin because of stomach trouble. He was to have played Craig Viller of Australia.

Anders Jarryd of Sweden became the first seeded casualty when he was beaten 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 by Scott Davis of the United States. Jarryd was seeded ninth.

Last year's beaten finalist, Chris Lewis of New Zealand, started well in his bid to repeat the achievement by beating Roland Stadler of Switzerland 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Stockton, 33, reached the Wimbledon semifinals 10 years ago when he beat Ilie Nastase, but he has suffered from back trouble in recent years though he says the problem has cleared up. He entered this tournament on a wild card and gave Lendl a lot of trouble Monday.

Lendl's serve was very erratic, but after losing the opening set he seemed to be taking control.

The Czechoslovak began to look vulnerable in the fourth set and Stockton staged a recovery. But after five successive breaks of serve in the final set, the 24-year-old Lendl battled through.

Spain clinches final berth

PARIS (R) — Spectators at the European Soccer Championship final between France and Spain here on Wednesday can only hope the two semifinal matches have not squeezed the last drop of drama from the competition.

Sunday night, 24 hours after Michel Platini's 119th-minute goal secured a 3-2 victory for France over Portugal in Marseille, Spain prevailed 5-4 in a penalty shootout with Denmark in the second semifinal in Lyons after the teams stood 1-1 at the end of 90 minutes and extra time.

They were two breathtaking contests that, in terms of drama, will be hard to follow.

The prospect remains, though, of an exciting showdown between Platini and his team of aristocrats and a Spanish side that under the guiding hand of the immensely experienced Miguel Munoz has shown a resilience not always associated with Latin teams.

In every match so far Spain's mental and physical strength has been placed under tremendous pressure and withstood the test. Even if they have been impressed

by France, they will not be intimidated by them.

Sunday night Spanish commitment finally wore down the undoubtedly talented but temperamentally suspect Danish side although the concluding act, the luckless Preben Elkjaer's scooped penalty followed by Manuel Sarmabia's triumphant winner, did little to reflect what had gone before.

The one blemish for Spain was that two key players were ruled out of the final. Antonio Maceda, who scored the winner against West Germany and equalised Soren Lerby's early goal for Denmark Sunday night, and the talented midfielder Rafael Gordillo must both miss Wednesday's game having received two cautions.

Munoz was clearly less than impressed with the refereeing of George Courtney, describing it as "really bad," after the English official had sent him away to pick a team for the final that cannot include two of his most influential players.

Without Maceda and Gordillo, Spain's task against the French becomes daunting. But with Munoz to inspire and direct them, a Spanish side that has now accounted for title-holders West Germany and the highly-rated Danes cannot be discounted.

Danish trainer Sepp Piontek also criticised Courtney who sent off Klaus Berggreen after a second caution in extra time. "The referee did not have the right feeling for the situation when the going got tough in extra time," Piontek said.

It was a sad ending for Denmark who had given so much pleasure in their first major tournament.

Almost certainly it was precisely because they had not played in such a demanding competition before that they stumbled Sunday night. Only time will tell whether the team that served Denmark so well in qualifying for France and reaching the semifinals was the start of a permanent Danish presence in the upper reaches of the game or was merely a passing phenomenon.

Piquet drives back-up car to victory in Detroit race

DETROIT (R) — Defending World Champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil swapped his badly damaged Brabham for his back-up car, after a pile-up in the early moments of the Detroit Grand Prix Sunday and went on to win his second successive Formula One race.

The race had to be stopped following the crash which involved several cars. It was re-started 40 minutes later.

Piquet, driving a turbo-charged Brabham, used his pole position to good advantage over the tight course and never lost the lead despite a strong challenge in the closing stages from Martin Brundle of Britain, who drove a traditionally powered Tyrrell.

Piquet's victory margin was 0.837 seconds.

Italian Elio de Angelis, driving a turbo-powered Lotus, was third, followed by fellow countryman Teo Fabi in a Brabham.

Piquet, who scored his first Grand Prix victory of the season in the Canadian Grand Prix in Montreal a week ago, moved himself up to fourth place in the championship standings.

The 31-year-old Brazilian said the pile-up at the start reminded him of a similar race in 1980 when "I had to use the back-up car but lost the race because of a flat tyre."

The crash, which caused damage to several cars and forced Marc Surer of Switzerland out of the race, occurred when Nigel Mansell of Britain tried to speed his Lotus past Piquet and the McLaren driven by Alain Prost of France.

"It's a very short straight, and a very difficult course," Piquet said of the circuit through the bumpy streets of America's motor city. "It's very easy to make a mistake."

As Mansell tried to get between the front row starters, his wheels touched Piquet's Brabham, sending the Brazilian skidding into the Ferrari of Italian Michele Alboreto, winner here last year.

Surer's Arrow ploughed into Alboreto's severely damaged Ferrari, and Piquet's rear tyre bounced into the air and smashed the front of Brazilian Ayrton Senna's Toleman.

When the race was re-started Alboreto, Senna and Piquet had all switched to their reserve cars. Mansell and Prost escaped with minimal damage.

Brundle, a 29-year-old newcomer to Formula One, credited Detroit's short, 64-lap circuit for his second place finish.

He admitted his smaller engine put him at a disadvantage against the more powerful turbo-charged engines on longer courses. "It's a reliable and nimble car against the turbos, but on a long circuit we are well behind," he said.

Brundle passed de Angelis on the 56th lap but said he never believed he could catch Piquet. "I think he was playing with me," he added. "Realistically, I knew I was headed for second place."

Just six of the original 26 starters finished the race, as mechanical and equipment problems decimated the field.

Frenchman Alain Prost, who finished fifth in a McLaren, increased his lead in the championship over teammate Niki Lauda of Austria. He now has 34.5 points to Lauda's 24.

De Angelis' third place takes him to within 4.5 points of Lauda. Piquet's second successive victory doubled his points tally. He has 18 - 1.5 ahead of Frenchman Rene Arnoux.

Coe selected to defend Olympic 1,500m title

LONDON (R) — Sebastian Coe was Monday selected to defend his Olympic 1,500 metres title, the day after his defeat over the distance by fellow-Briton Peter Elliott here.

Coe was named by the selectors ahead of Elliott and joins World Champion Steve Cram and world record holder Steve Ovett in Britain's formidable three-strong team for the event.

Coe's chances of defending his crown at the Los Angeles Games beginning next month were thrown into doubt Sunday when Elliott beat him to the line in the British Amateur Athletics Association meeting final.

Elliott, who along with Coe had been pre-selected for the 800 metres, was also chasing selection for the 1,500 metres. But after a long meeting Monday, the selectors opted for 27-year-old Coe's greater experience, leaving Elliott to concentrate on the two-lap event.

Ovett was also named Monday for the third place in the 800 metres, giving him the chance to defend the gold medal he won in Moscow four years ago.

Ovett was included after two impressive wins over the distance last week while none of his rivals produced anything to convince the

selectors that he should not defend his Olympic crown.

Elliott, who finished fourth in the 800 metres at the Helsinki World Championships last August, seemed to have done enough to convince the selectors that he and not Coe should have double up at the games.

But after hearing of the selectors' decision, Elliott said: "I guess the selectors must have something against me. I haven't been picked and that's that. But I'm very disappointed."

"The 800 metres is my number one event and I suppose it would be easier to concentrate on that one rather than to run two — but it won't be easier for Coe either."

Among others named Monday were World Championship finalists Wendy Sly and Jane Furniss, who join South African-born Zola Budd in the 3,000 metres.

Commenting on the decision to select Coe chief national coach Frank Dick said: "The selectors looked at the past and present records of both athletes."

"They gave the matter a good thrashing and concluded that Sebastian Coe was the athlete to go." Chief national coach Frank Dick commented.

Maree qualifies for U.S. team

LOS ANGELES (R) — South African-born Sydney Maree Sunday qualified for the U.S. team in next month's Olympic Games by finishing third in the 1,500 metres on the last day of qualifying trials.

Maree, 27, eligible to compete for the United States only when he became an American citizen on May 1, barely held off a charge by fourth place finisher Chuck Aragon.

Maree, who led throughout most of the race, fell into fourth place during the last 50 metres. But he overtook the faltering Aragon at the finish.

Jim Spivey won the race in three minutes, 36.43 seconds. American record holder Steve Scott was second in 3:36.76. Maree was clocked in 3:37.02.

The final day also saw former world record holder and double Olympic medalist Dwight Stones set an American record in the high jump with a winning leap of seven feet, eight inches (2.34 metres).

Carol Lewis, sister of America's top track star, Carl Lewis qualified by winning the women's long jump with a leap of 22-7/8 (6.89).

Carl Lewis earlier in the week won the 100-metres, earned a place in the 4 x 100-metres relay.

the 200 metres and the long jump for a chance to duplicate Jesse Owens' feat of four gold medals during the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Mary Decker, who won the women's 3,000-metre race on Saturday, failed to win the 1,500 metres but qualified in that event by finishing second in 4:00.40.

Ruth Yosocki squeezed past her over the last 50 metres to finish in 4:00.18.

Afterwards, Decker hinted she may not compete in both events at the Los Angeles games starting on July 28.

"It's going to be tough for anyone to double in these two events in the Olympics. I think I'll probably have to pick one event or the other in order to be at my best," she said.

In the other two finals Sunday, Doug Padilla won the 5,000-metre race in 13:26.34, and Leslie Deniz won the women's discus with a toss of 202 feet, seven inches (61.76).

The competition, which took place at the Los Angeles Coliseum, the site for the Olympic track and field events this summer, automatically earned berths on the U.S. Olympic team for the top three finishers in each event.

Derwall reported likely to resign

BONN (R) — West German soccer trainer Jupp Derwall is expected to resign next Wednesday following the national team's failure in the European Championships, the West German sports service (SID) said Monday.

It said Derwall will cut short a Swiss holiday to meet the president of the West German Soccer Federation (DFB), Hermann Neuberger, and DFB Treasurer Egidius Braun in Paris, to discuss a new job within the federation.

Derwall still has two years of his contract to run but SID ruled out his retention of the trainer's job.

It said the question of Derwall's successor is still unclear but that Neuberger, who will be in Paris to attend a European Soccer Union (UEFA) Congress, was willing to break the tradition that the national trainer is always succeeded by his assistant, in this case Horst

Ribbeck.

SID said the DFB considered Ribbeck, 36, to be too young and inexperienced and Neuberger wanted Helmut Benthaus, manager of West German league club VfB Stuttgart, for the post. Benthaus took Stuttgart to its first division title in decades in the season just ended.

The Stuttgart club's president, Gerhard Mayer-Vorfelder, told SID that Neuberger spoke to him weeks ago about his interest in Benthaus, although nothing had been said since West Germany's premature exit from the championships in France.

But Mayer-Vorfelder said Benthaus must work out the one year of his contract remaining. He also considered it unthinkable that Benthaus could train both club and national teams until the end of the 1985 season.

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Pakistan details law on Islamic banking

KARACHI (Agencies) — Pakistan's central bank has informed banks that foreign currency deposits and on-lending of foreign loans will not be covered by Pakistan's new Islamic banking laws prohibiting interest charges, foreign bankers said Monday. The bankers said they received a circular containing some details of a phased programme for an Islamic banking system, announced by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan in last week's budget speech.

They said the guidelines still leave a number of questions unanswered.

The central bank said from July 1, 1985, no bank may give interest on any deposits, but added that interest may continue to be paid, for the time being, on foreign currency deposits, the bankers added.

Rupee deposits may be accepted only on the basis of participation in the profits and losses of the banking company.

The sources said they will seek clarification on whether participation in profits and losses of the company refers to branch, national or worldwide operations. If the last, the system could cause considerable problems, they said.

One banker felt that, depending on the definition of participation, the new policy could be "largely cosmetic, and we could live with it."

The bankers said the four American banks here face an additional problem because their charters do not allow equity participation. They are Citibank, American Express, Chase Manhattan and Bank of America.

The guidelines allow banks income from hire-purchase and leasing and to charge for services, they added.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has approved a loan of \$10 million to Pakistan for the purchase of equipment for small projects.

MAS to insist on flights to Britain

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia's national airline says it will continue to seek more flights to London following Britain's rejection of its latest request last week.

Malaysian Airline System (MAS) Managing Director Daruk Abdul Aziz told the national news agency Bernama Sunday that the airline was studying how it could convince London to allow it to increase services from Kuala Lumpur to five a week from four now.

"We are going to pursue the matter, but have yet to ask the British authorities for another round of talks," he said.

London's Sunday Times said in its latest issue that Malaysia's request was turned down because British Airways (B.A.) was trying to protect its close relationship with Singapore.

B.A. also wanted to prevent Malaysia from building up Kuala Lumpur as a gateway to South East Asia, the paper said.

The British carrier, which flies to Kuala Lumpur four times a week, was able to pick up hundreds of London-bound Malaysians in Singapore because of its more frequent services from there, the newspaper said.

Britain's rejection of Malaysia's request for more flights was "designed to protect their dominance over the Singapore-London route," Mr. Abdul Aziz said.

Dollar races ahead

LONDON (R) — The apparently unstoppable rise of the U.S. dollar gathered fresh momentum Monday after a joint congressional committee approved a change which will make the currency yet more attractive to investors.

Added to the general belief that U.S. interest rates are bound to rise, the move pushed the dollar yet higher against world currencies.

It traded at more than 2.81 West German marks, its highest since January.

The Japanese yen was at its lowest this year at 239 to the dollar, and sterling fell to a new record low of \$1.3505.

The tax proposal, regarded as likely to be approved by the full Congress, means overseas buyers of U.S. bonds will not have to pay a 30 per cent withholding tax on their interest.

Up to now this tax has diverted much business towards Europe and some analysts predict the change approved last Friday will mean an even greater flow of capital to the United States.

In hectic trading in Frankfurt Monday the dollar opened at 2.8075 marks, almost 3-1/2 pence above Friday's close and well over the late 2.7933 seen in New York.

It rapidly rose to an early high of 2.8127 marks and dealers said it now appears firmly fixed above the 2.80 barrier breached in the Far East.

Sterling's new low was more than one cent under its previous record of 1.3617 in New York on Friday and even the Swiss franc and Japanese yen, the world's most stable currencies apart from the dollar, also had to retreat.

The dollar traded in London above 2.34 Swiss francs, three centimes up on Friday, and at 239yen, three yen above last week's finish.

The South African rand again plunged to its worst-ever level, trading below 75 U.S. cents, and currencies as disparate as the Canadian and Australian dollars also touched record lows.

Dealers in New York and Frankfurt said the only factor holding the dollar back was the fear of central bank intervention. This introduced a note of caution, and after the opening the dollar settled marginally below its highs.

The Bundesbank intervened heavily in the market last week and some analysts believe the Bank of England, contrary to its normal practice, may also do so.

One dealer in London described the market as "waiting to see if the central banks will come in to sell."

Another senior dealer in Frankfurt noted: "The Bundesbank will have to intervene massively to hold the dollar back at the moment. Small amounts just will not do."

In Hong Kong, the U.S. dollar rose further against other major currencies Monday, reaching a nine-month high against the Japanese yen despite intervention by the Bank of Japan, dealers said.

It reached a high of 2.8080/90 West German marks in Hong Kong, its highest level since closing at 2.8188/95 on January 30.

In Tokyo, the dollar soared to 238.35 yen against the 236.30/45 New York finish last Friday, even though the Bank of Japan sold an estimated \$100 million in an attempt to halt its rise, dealers said.

The dollar later rose to 239.15/25 yen in Hong Kong, while the British pound sterling dropped to a record low of \$1.3540 from the U.S. close of \$1.3610/25.

Dealers said renewed concern over the Gulf war and the possible escalation of the 30 per cent U.S. withholding tax for foreign investors were behind the dollar's strength.

"U.S. interest rates are expected to remain firm this month partly due to the end-June refunding and a U.S. prime rate rise is likely to 13 per cent from the present 12.5 per cent," Mr. Masaru Ya no, of Fuji Bank said.

Korean Air Lines insurance to triple

SEOUL (R) — Insurance premiums will more than triple for the South Korean airline which had a Jumbo jet shot down by Soviet fighters, an insurance company spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman for the Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Company told Reuters the increase followed the shooting down of the Korean Air Lines (KAL) Jumbo and the collision of one of its cargo aircraft with another plane on the ground in Alaska.

The spokesman said KAL would have to pay \$21.98 million for the year starting next month, against \$6.97 million for the previous year.

The increase was mainly because international insurance firms, including the Lloyds market, had sharply raised premiums for the airline.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a good day to make whatever long-time plans you have to gain progress toward solving unfinished business or where you need logical answers for practical problems.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't make any changes in agreements with others and use only accurate and proven systems. Be with some trusted friend in the evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Stating to a partner what is expected of him or her for some time in the future is wise. Don't expect any speedy results though.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study financial papers that concern projects you are working on. Don't fret over one interest that is not working.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get into the entertainments you have found satisfactory in the past, and plan for the future. Handle work admirably.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Make those confidential arrangements that will help to improve the situation at home. Have a quite, romantic talk with someone.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Talks with associates in outside activities can get fine results, provided everyone is direct with the other.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Put aside all that daydreaming and stick to the practical. Don't permit a family tie to spoil some plan that is vital to you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can have discussions with newcomers for the days ahead that can prove very successful. Take things in stride.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you follow directives from higher-ups and gain the support you need at this time as well as their OK.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A determined friend could have some suggestions to make that will be very helpful to you, so listen carefully.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can improve your good name now by being conservative and refusing to go along with any way-out modern ideas.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are inspired now and can gain fondest wishes you have had for some time. A bigwig thinks he can impose his will over yours.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be capable of making plans far into the future and will persevere to carry through with them to the finish. Teach not to take any risks and avoid severe losses, and to make sure that bills are paid as quickly as possible.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed quietly mixed after a dull session as operators discounted Lloyds increase in its base rate to 9.5 per cent from nine and the increase in prime rates by several U.S. banks to 13 per cent from 12.5, dealers said. At 1500 hours the F.T. 30 index was up 0.4 at 812.1.

ICI added 6p to 570 and Vickers rose 7p to 168 on rumours of a large military order. Trusthouse met profit-taking after interims to end a penny firmer at 110 after 114. P and O fell 7p to 286 in the wake of the Trafalgar House bid for Comben.

Government bonds eased about 3/4 point reacting to weakness in sterling. North Americans were mixed and golds lower.

Banks showed no reaction to the increases in some U.S. prime rates and Lloyds rise in its base rate, as dealers noted these changes were widely anticipated. They said the market was nervous over Latin American debt worries which discouraged activity in the sector Monday. Lloyds ended at Friday's close of 534. Insurances were as much as 7p lower.

Oils were steady after a firm opening following news of fresh attacks on vessels in the Gulf. Dealers said prices tended to return to Friday's closings on fears the enterprise oil float will be poorly received. Shell returned to 621 after 628 and B.P. gave up its early 2p gain at 466.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets, Monday.

One sterling	1.3512/32	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3110/14	Canadian dollars
	2.8060/70	West German marks
	3.1590/1600	Dutch guilders
	2.3385/95	Swiss francs
	57.10/13	Belgian francs
	8.6120/70	French francs
	1729.50/1730.50	Italian lire
	238.10/20	Japanese yen
	8.2160/2210	Swedish crowns
	7.9325/9375	Norwegian crowns
	10.2825/2875	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	370.40/370.90	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THACC
FETHY
ZELZIF
GLARBE

WHAT THE GUY WHO THOUGHT HE WAS A WIT WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ONLY

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOISY GNOME SUBWAY KETTLE
Answer: Even more fun than having a vacation is having this—THE BOSS TAKE ONE

Talbot set to halt deal with Iran

LONDON (R) — Peugeot's Talbot motor company is about to halt production of its Paykan cars which are shipped to Iran unless Iran resumes payments, a Talbot spokesman said Monday.

The company, is owed several million sterling (\$dollars) on its car contract with Iran, which last year was worth £123 million (\$166 million).

The spokesman said output would be halted at the end of this week, involving lay-offs for about half of the 1,800 workforce at Talbot's Stoke factory at Coventry, central England.

He said the company was pressing Iran for letters of credit which appeared to have been held up by the Gulf conflict and shortage of foreign exchange.

The Talbot deal with Iran dates back to 1967, when the company began to ship parts. Business has continued ever since, with only occasional interruptions.

The car kits, based on the old Hillman Hunter model, are assembled in Iran where the body shell and trim are added.

Arbitrators work out plan to end W. German strike

BONN (R) — Arbitrators between the union and employers in West Germany's engineering industry said Monday they had worked out a compromise proposal that would probably end the worst industrial conflict in the nation's history.

Chief arbitrator Mr. Georg Leber said the proposal had not yet been put to either side but would probably prove acceptable to both. He said he would make the proposal public Tuesday.

The dispute has made 450,000 workers idle and virtually halted all car production since the IG Metall union began strikes for a 35-hour week seven weeks ago.

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Will EC-British budget row end?

FONTAINEBLEAU, France (R) — European Community (EC) leaders began a summit meeting in a spectacular French renaissance palace Monday hoping finally to resolve a long-running row over Britain's budget contribution.

French President Francois Mitterrand began the two-day meeting with a lunchtime discussion of the international situation and was expected to stress the urgent need for the community to overcome petty squabbling.

Diplomats said other governments were insisting that the wrangle over Britain's contribution, which has paralysed the last two summits, be settled before discussions on other issues.

Diplomats said Mr. Mitterrand initially wanted to sidestep the British budget issue at Fontainebleau but had been persuaded by other leaders, notably West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl that the problem would have to be tackled head-on.

French European Affairs Minister Roland Dumas said Sunday that all 10 governments wanted to put the budget row behind them once and for all.

In March the last community summit narrowly failed to resolve the issue, with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher holding out for a \$1 billion rebate and her partners offering a maximum of \$800 million.

French officials said the budget problem would dominate most of Monday's first round of discussions in the ornate 16th century frescoed ballroom of the palace.

Diplomats said Britain and her partners, united by a common desire to avoid blame for a possible failure here, were hinting at their willingness to compromise.

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

THE Daily Crossword by Elaine George

ACROSS

- Beer
- Ingredient
- Rubik's —
- Toil and struggle
- Not ashore
- Right on!
- Draft
- Book leaf
- Cabbages
- Gives a hand
- Fighter of yore
- Precipitous
- People of Nigeria
- Textbook
- Renounce

DOWN

- 34 Invisible emanation
- 35 Decreases
- 36 Bird no more
- 37 Travel systems
- 41 Fedora or fez
- 42 Saying nothing
- 43 Pine or yew
- 44 Doesn't get up on time
- 46 Statements of belief
- 48 Steep flax
- 49 Egg white
- 51 Lanes and —
- 55 Fleets irregularly notched
- 60 Not definite
- 62 Cowboy, for one
- 63 Batty
- 64 Plenty for poets
- 65 Addicts
- 66 Augury
- 67 Feathers
- DOWN
- 1 — Hari
- 2 Conditional sale sign
- 3 Rents
- 4 Amulet
- 5 Aircraft for short
- 6 Official decree
- 7 Purse
- 8 Looked over
- 9 Prefer
- 10 Type of computer
- 11 Romantic isle
- 12 Singletons
- 13 Remainder
- 18 Punta del
- 22 Mountains in Utah
- 24 Grouping together
- 26 Trails
- 27 Pastoral
- 28 Seeing red
- 30 Matted cotton
- 31 "That's —"
- 32 Shaded
- 33 Lets up
- 35 Central points
- 38 Cottage in NJ
- 39 Adhesive
- 40 Repeated
- 45 Pencil ending
- 46 Box
- 47 Hudson's child
- 50 Oldtime weapon
- 51 Where Machu Picchu is
- 52 God of love
- 53 Slangy negative
- 54 WWII town
- 56 DeLaurentis
- 57 Acknowledged
- 58 Stitched
- 61 Letters on a bill

Sikhs kill two in Punjab as unrest flares in Bombay, Assam

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh extremists have struck back in Punjab state, shooting dead a father and son, and communal unrest also flared Monday in Assam and India's main commercial city, Bombay.

Troops were sent into slum quarters of Bombay and dozens of people were arrested to defuse Hindu-Muslim tension there. On the other side of the country, in Assam, bomb blasts injured three people and disrupted rail traffic during a day of protest against illegal immigrants from neighbouring Bangladesh.

But one bright spot in the latest wave of troubles was the reopening to pilgrims of the Sikh's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple at Amritsar, shut since an army assault on June 6 when about 1,000 people were killed.

After nearly a week without a major extremist incident in Punjab, fugitives from an army roundup came out of hiding to stage two attacks Sunday night.

However, they failed in an assassination bid Monday against a Hindu newspaper editor whose father and grandfather have died

under Sikh extremist guns over the past two years. Police said the assassination bid was followed by two bodyguards of Ashwani Minna, owner of the Hind Samachar Newspaper Group. They wrested pistols from two men, including a Sikh soldier on leave, as they advanced on Mr. Minna in Jullunder.

Mr. Minna told reporters he had received threatening letters from extremists angered by his writings against their campaign for greater religious and political concessions for Sikhs in Punjab.

"Your grandfather and father have been liquidated. Now we will eliminate you," one letter said.

In Sunday night's attacks, gunmen shot dead a Hindu father and son in the north Punjab town of Gudsapur.

They also attacked a security patrol near Amritsar. One extremist was killed in the exchange

of fire with the patrol. Government sources have said that despite the roundup of nearly 5,000 extremist suspects, about 100 hard-core gunmen are still at large.

In Kathmandu, capital of neighbouring Nepal which has an open land border with India, official sources said police told hotels to notify them of the arrival of Indian guests, particularly Sikhs. Indian families in the city also have been questioned about the arrival of guests.

The Kathmandu weekly newspaper Samiksha said 150 extremist suspects had crossed into Nepal since the Golden Temple raid.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported that about 12,000 pilgrims visited the Golden Temple when it was opened for three hours Monday.

PTI said crowds were so thick that pilgrims took 40 minutes to cross a 50 metre long bridge across a man-made lake into the inner temple complex.

A Punjab government spokesman told reporters it was hoped to gradually extend the

opening hours of the temple as explosive experts cleared out weapons and ammunition.

In Bombay troops were ordered back into parts of the city and about 300 Hindu and Muslims were arrested Monday to head off revenge clashes over the killing of a Hindu in the city last week.

Police said 50 members of the militant Hindu organisation, Shiv Sena, including a top leader, Madhukar, Sarpatdar, were among those arrested.

"Sarpatdar was openly instigating Shiv Sena members against Muslims and we had to detain him as a precautionary measure," a police spokesman told Reuters.

The army was ordered into Bombay last month to put down similar Hindu-Muslim clashes in which 268 people died.

Police said tension was growing in the city as the end of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan approached in early July.

In Assam, scenes of bloody clashes last year in which more than 3,000 people died, anti-immigrant campaigners launched a protest day to shut the transport system.

Carrington takes office as NATO chief

BRUSSELS (R) — Britain's Lord Carrington took office as NATO secretary-general Monday and said the Atlantic alliance was "in pretty good shape."

The 65-year-old former foreign and defence secretary arrived for work in the official olive-green Rolls Royce given up last Friday by his predecessor, Dutchman Joseph Luns, when he retired after nearly 13 years in the post.

Asked about the latest signs of transatlantic tension over the European allies' sluggish defence spending Lord Carrington said: "I think the temperature's normal, as Winston Churchill once said."

"People are always seeing something awful happening. I think the alliance is normal and in pretty good shape..."

The U.S. Congress last week narrowly rejected an amendment that would have threatened a major pullout of American troops from Western Europe if European governments did not boost their military spending.

NATO officials said Lord Carrington's first priority would be to try to improve "West-West relations" on this and other NATO issues.

The new secretary-general refused to be drawn when asked if he had plans to reform the 16-nation alliance.

I have all sorts of ideas, but not this morning," he said as he entered NATO headquarters to applause from the staff.

After a brief greeting from Deputy Secretary-General Eric Da Rin, Gen. Cornelis De Jager, the chairman of NATO's military committee, and Ambassador Kjeld Vibe of Norway, dean of the NATO ambassadors, Lord Carrington immediately began receiving briefings on military and political matters from senior officials.

"He is getting straight down to work," an official said.

A firm believer in East-West dialogue, Lord Carrington inherits a series of problems which are a hazard of the Atlantic alliance's top executive job.

These include calls for NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) to build up its conventional forces, a shortage of cash and pressure from the United States on Western Europe to increase its spending on defence.

The 65-year-old aristocrat is sceptical about seeking solutions to Western defence problems in new strategies or new technologies and is a strong believer in nuclear deterrence.

NATO officials hope that he will bring an incisive approach to defence questions and the alliance's broader issues.

But they comment that the power of the secretary-general should not be overestimated since he must work with consensus of 16 divergent allies.

His 72-year-old predecessor left office with a flourish last week, warning the NATO council in his final address that there were dangers in pursuing détente with the Soviet Union and neglecting European defences.

In contrast, Lord Carrington favours dialogue and abhors cold war rhetoric, or 'megaphone diplomacy' as he has called it, which has dominated relations between the superpowers in recent years.

Yet he has a reputation as a skilled negotiator and believes the talking should be done from strength, as his hawkish line on nuclear defence shows.

As first lord of the admiralty in the 1960s he modernised the British nuclear deterrent with American Polaris missiles.

More recently, he supported the decision by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to buy Trident nuclear submarines from the United States to replace the Polaris.

Lord Carrington has said he believes that a slow political decay is gripping the Soviet Union, comparing Moscow to 'a decaying byzantium' which over the decades will be destroyed from within.

Nicaraguan, U.S. envoys to begin talks, aide says

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua and the United States were expected to begin talks Monday in Mexico aimed at resolving their differences, a high-ranking official said in Managua.

The official, a member of the nine-man directorate of the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front, told Reuters a Mexican government representative would mediate in the talks, expected to be held in the Pacific resort town of Manzanillo.

Washington has long been at

loggerheads with the left-wingers ruling Nicaragua after the overthrow of dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979. The Sandinists object to U.S. support for right-wing Nicaraguan rebels, while Washington accuses Managua of promoting Communist subversion in Central America.

The official, who asked not to be named, said Nicaragua's representative at the talks, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, would leave Managua for Mexico.

Laos masses troops on Thai border

BANGKOK (R) — Thousands of Laotian troops backed by Vietnamese forces and heavy weapons are massing along the Thai border near three villages claimed by Thailand and Laos, a senior police officer said Monday.

The officer, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters in a telephone interview from the border that several Laotian battalions and about 200 Vietnamese troops, supported by artillery and anti-aircraft guns, were trucked towards the Laotian town of Paklai in Sayaboury province.

"We have been receiving almost hourly reports of the troop movements in the vicinity indicating they may be planning to attack soon," he said.

Laos claims the three disputed villages are in Paklai district on its side of the border. Thailand says they are in its northeastern Utharadit province, about 530 kilometres from Bangkok.

The Thai News Agency quoted military sources as saying about 1,000 Vietnamese troops and 24 tanks had been moved from Luang Phrabang to the border area opposite the disputed villages.

Officials at supreme command headquarters in Bangkok were not immediately available for comment.

The police officer denied reports that Laotian troops were already attacking the villages.

Vientiane Radio, in a report monitored Sunday by the British

Broadcasting Corporation, said the attacks began last Friday and a number of Thai troops had been killed. It said fighting was still going on.

The police officer said Laotian officials used loudhailers Monday to denounce the Thai government for "seizing villages belonging to Laos."

He said Laotian villagers had been forbidden to cross into Thailand to visit relatives or trade.

The dispute over the villages erupted early this month when Thailand sent troops to the area, saying Laotian soldiers were harassing Thai road construction gangs near the border.

Laos accused Thailand of invading its territory. Thai National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Soonsiri told reporters last week that Vietnam was behind the dispute over the villages.

Meanwhile on the Kampuchean border, about 3,000 fresh Vietnamese troops have been sent to replace some of the estimated 10,000 soldiers which Hanoi has started to withdraw from Kampuchea, Khmer Rouge guerrillas reported Monday.

A Khmer Rouge radio broadcast monitored in Bangkok said the new troops were dispatched aboard 120 trucks between May 26 and June 21.

It said some of the troops were attached to division 369 and moved to Western Battambang province.

A senior Thai military officer said earlier that Thai intelligence had noted the arrival in Battambang late last month of about 2,000 fresh Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam.

The broadcast described as a trick Vietnam's current partial troop pullout, the third in three years since Hanoi sent its forces to Kampuchea to overthrow the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge in 1979 and install the Heng Samrin government.

Last Saturday about 3,000 Vietnamese troops, the first contingent of about 10,000 scheduled for repatriation, were given an elaborate send-off ceremony from Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge are the dominant force in an anti-Vietnamese guerrilla coalition with two other non-communist groups, battling Hanoi's estimated 180,000 troops still in Kampuchea.

Phnom Penh government radio said Monday security forces repelled recent Khmer Rouge attacks against two district towns in the Western Kampuchean provinces of Kampong Cham and Preah Vihear.

It said 10 guerrillas were killed in one of the attacks.

In Bangkok the Nationalist Sihaonukun Army (ANS), the smallest member of the coalition force, said its units attacked several Vietnamese army positions in Odder Meanchey province between June 11 and 15, killing about 100 soldiers.

Pentagon misspent funds in Honduras, agency says

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. congressional investigators have concluded that the Pentagon illegally used military exercise funds to train Honduran troops and may have violated the law in building base camps in Honduras.

The General Accounting Office, Congress' investigative arm, found that the Defence Department exceeded its legal authority by using "operation and maintenance" funds, normally reserved for manoeuvres, to train Honduran troops during this year's exercise, named Ahuas Tara II.

It also said that if base camp construction exceeded \$200,000, that too would be a violation of the law. Although the 28-page GAO report does not estimate the cost of the construction, an earlier, still-classified GAO study put that at \$1.9 million.

The new finding, while largely technical, caps a long-running argument between the Reagan administration and congressional Democrats, who have charged that the exercise funds were used to avoid scrutiny of the U.S. military buildup in the Central American nation.

"It clearly states that President Reagan is operating outside the law," said U.S. Representative Bill Alexander, a House Appropriations Committee member who requested the GAO review. "I think it's important for the American people to know that."

Lt. Col. Carroll Williams, a Pentagon spokesman, said the Defence Department had no comment on the GAO report at this time.

For the past 18 months, the administration has sponsored an almost non-stop series of military exercises in Honduras, using operation and maintenance funds to train Honduran troops and build or expand base camps.

The Pentagon argues that the manoeuvres required both construction of temporary bases and limited training of Honduran troops so they could work with American forces. But Democrats contended that the network of bases amounts to semi-permanent forward staging areas for possible U.S. military intervention against Nicaragua.

Greek fishermen find body of Frenchman floating at sea

CORFU, Greece (R) — The body of a Frenchman said to have been shot by Albanian border guards a week ago was found floating in the sea by a Greek fisherman, harbour police said Monday.

A spokesman for the harbour police on this Western Greek island said the fisherman found Jean-Marie Masselin's body Sunday midway between Corfu and mainland Greece.

The body was identified by the local director of the Club Mediterranee holiday centre where Mr. Masselin had worked.

On Sunday Mr. Masselin's brother-in-law, Greek eye-witnesses had seen Jean-Marie standing on a rock with his hands in the air surrounded by Albanian soldiers.

Asked if there were bullet wounds on the body, the harbour spokesman said: "It was too badly decomposed to see immediately. A police coroner will be examining it to find out."

According to Mr. Masselin's

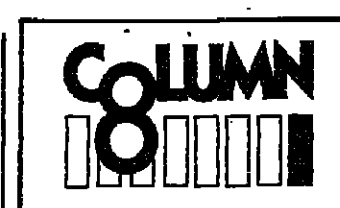
two French companions, Albanian guards opened fire on their inflatable dinghy a few metres from the coast. All three dived into the sea.

The two made it back to the Greek yacht from which they had launched the dinghy to go scuba-diving, but Masselin headed for the coast and was surrounded by the guards.

The official Albanian News Agency ATA said guards twice fired warning shots to drive three people in a motorboat away from the shore. It said the boat later returned and one man tried to wade ashore but the guards again opened fire and the boat sped away.

The Albanian embassy in Paris said all three people escaped on the boat.

The French Foreign Ministry discussed the case on Friday with Albanian Ambassador to Paris Machun Peka. Informed French sources said further diplomatic moves would have to await Monday's autopsy.



Holiday makers get beach brush-off

AYIA NAPA, Cyprus (R) — Tourists trying to have an early morning dip at this popular resort were held at bay for four hours by an elderly couple wielding brooms and bamboo canes. The "armed" couple kept would-be sun-worshippers from a stretch of beach Sunday until local police led them away. Newspapers said Monday the couple had been trying to get holidaymakers to rent beach-beds and parasols from a relative's nearby kiosk instead of using those provided by beach hotels.

Canada breeds world's first yow

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO (R) — A Canadian zoo has inadvertently bred what could be the world's first "yow" — the offspring of a Tibetan yak and a Scottish highland bull. "What else could you call a cross between a yak and a cow?" Zoo Owner Alan Connel said. "We thought about calling her a yak but that sounds like something a cat would do to your carpet." The mating happened when an old, seemingly impotent highland bull wandered into a zoo pen housing a yak. Gestation took about a year, the normal time for yaks. The "yow", christened Rose, has a reddish colour like her sire and emits loud moos, unlike yaks which usually snort. Zoo and government officials said Rose may well be the only yow in the world.

Ice avalanche wipes out Everest climb

LONDON (AP) — An Elite British military unit says its attempt to climb Mount Everest from the Chinese side last April was wiped out by an avalanche of ice. One member of the 14-member team was killed and six injured, says a report to be published by the climbers Monday. The squad belonged to the Special Air Service regiment, rated the toughest fighting unit in the British military services. The report says that on April 3, with the expedition camped at 6,150 metres, one of the climbers saw a serac, apart of an ice glacier, begin to tumble toward the camp, triggering snow avalanches. "The whole mass poured down the glacier, completely devastated the camp, carrying it along some 300-400 meters," says the report. Each man was hit by debris and Corporal Tony Swierzy was killed outright by large ice blocks, it says.

Servants fight after Queen's party

LONDON (AP) — A party given by Queen Elizabeth II for Prince Edward at Windsor Castle ended with a fight that put one of her staff in hospital, Scotland Yard said early Monday. "Detectives have gone to Windsor to try to find out just what happened. No one has been arrested or charged," said a spokesman at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters. The injured man spent the weekend in hospital and had stitches for a number of wounds, said Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency. It reported the fight involved two members of the Queen's staff and took place after the monarch left her 30 guests, who included a coachload of Prince Edward's friends from Cambridge University.

China bans keeping swords, daggers

PEKING (AP) — Anyone in Peking keeping a sword, dagger or industrial cutting tool without official permission must surrender it to police within a month or face prosecution, the Chinese capital's Public Security Bureau proclaimed Monday. An announcement in the Communist Party newspaper Peking Daily said the regulation is meant to "guarantee people's safety and prevent illegal elements from using lethal weapons to carry out criminal activities. People's Liberation Army soldiers and People's Armed Police are exempt from the regulation, but factories that produce such items must register with their local public security offices. The regulation also bans transport of lethal weapons into Peking without special permission. It says violators will be prosecuted "under the appropriate criminal punishment regulations" but does not elaborate.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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DIFFERENT LEAD, DIFFERENT LINE
Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ Q982
♥ KQJ
♦ 964
♣ AK2

EAST
♠ A375
♥ K1063
♦ 84
♣ 763

WEST
♠ A375
♥ K1063
♦ 84
♣ 763

SOUTH
♠ 4
♥ A10952
♦ A82
♣ Q873

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♥ Pass 4 ♥ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Eight of ♣.

Sometimes your line of play is dictated by the opening lead. This is graphically illustrated by this hand from a recent team game.

As the cards lie, three no trump is a laydown, but it is not easy to get to. Both teams reached four hearts on auctions similar to the one shown.

At one table the opening lead was a trump. Declarer played the hand the easy way. He drew a second round of trumps to make sure that the suit was going to break. The contract now appeared to hinge on an even club

break, but declarer improved his odds considerably.

He cashed the ace-king of clubs and then continued with dummy's remaining club. If East discarded, declarer would win the queen and ruff his last club on the table, so East chose to ruff.

But that did not help his cause. Declarer was able to sluff one of the table's diamonds on the queen of clubs and ruff a diamond, so he ended up losing only one trick in each side suit.

At the other table, the defenders got off to a better start when West led the jack of diamonds. Now declarer no longer had available the luxury of the line described above. Instead, he opted for a dummy reversal.

He won the ace of diamonds and immediately led a spade. East won, and the defenders cashed two diamonds before exiting with a trump. Dummy won, declarer ruffed a spade, then tested the trump distribution by leading a second trump to dummy. When both defenders followed, declarer ruffed a spade, crossed to the king of clubs and ruffed the table's last spade with his last trump. He was able to get back to the board with a high club to draw the last trump, and his queen of clubs was the fulfilling trick.

Thousands parade on 'Gay Freedom Day'

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Five hundred leather-clad lesbians on motorbikes Sunday led San Francisco's 14th annual Gay Freedom Day Parade.

The lesbians — "dykes on bikes" — were among about 50,000 people taking part in the three-hour parade that featured brightly clad transvestites, gay nuns and men in revealing dresses.

The parade is one of the biggest events of the year in San Francisco, which has the country's largest gay population. A similar march Sunday in New York also drew large crowds.

The emphasis in San Francisco was on fun, in contrast with last year's sombre mood blamed on fears about AIDS, the deadly disease menacing homosexual men.

"Last year was really a down parade," said waiter Michael

"Cherry" Jacobson, who wore a blond bouffant wig, white spangled sunglasses and face cream to cover his moustache.

"People want to go out and enjoy themselves," added Tom "Peaches" Raimondo, another waiter wearing a black cocktail waitress outfit with heart-shaped tassels.

New York's march, attended by tens of thousands of people, commemorated 1969 clashes between homosexuals and police who had raided a gay bar, the Stonewall.

Both marches and police were all smiles this year.

The parade, led by colourfully-dressed dancers pulsating to a Marimba beat, began in Central Manhattan and ended in the Greenwich Village section where the Stonewall once stood.

Members of a senior citizens

group, SAGE (Senior Action in a Gay Environment), cruised by in a red vintage Buick car chanting: "Two-four-six-eight — how do you know your grandmother is straight?"

T-shirts and buttons proclaimed gay fathers, "Eve was framed" and "Born-a-gay lesbian".

A brief demonstration in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral was one of the few serious notes as march organisers protested against the Catholic Church's refusal to affirm that it will not discriminate against hiring homosexuals in its welfare programmes funded by New York City.

Marchers were met there by a handful of counter-protesters but there were no incidents, police said.

"Everything was just hunky-dory," a police spokesman said.

World aid focus shifts from quick relief towards integration

By John Rogers
Reuters

LONDON — After nine years of dramatic crises which focussed international efforts on quick relief aid for millions of refugees in Asia and Africa, the business of helping them is getting back to basics.

That means devoting more resources to helping refugees become integrated into new homelands and to easing the burden for host countries, rather than just providing food and shelter.

International agencies are increasingly facing up to the problems of permanent settlement of refugees — often by the tens or hundreds of thousands — in developing countries that are themselves among the world's poorest.

A Geneva conference next month on refugees in Africa will focus especially on development projects to aid refugee settlement while also benefiting local people. Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR) say the conference will mark a return to concentration on "durable solutions", a part of the UNHCR mandate long overshadowed by more pressing relief demands.

After the Indochina wars ended in 1975, it was the big refugee emergencies like the exodus of "boat people" that hit the headlines and cornered aid money.

Nearly a million refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea moved from camps in South East Asia to homes in the West. The 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan swung the spotlight onto some three million Afghan refugees who fled Pakistan.

As these crises have receded from public attention in recent years, a measure of "compassion fatigue" has set in, according to Rupprecht Von Arnim, the UNHCR representative in Britain.

"Now durable solutions are being brought back into focus," Mr. Von Arnim told Reuters. "There is nothing new in the idea, but during the 1970s and early

1980s we were overwhelmed by more immediate problems. We ourselves were hypnotised by the relief aspect, where you can see immediate results."

Ideally, a "durable solution" means the eventual voluntary repatriation of refugees once the wars or disasters which forced them to leave are over. Hundreds of thousands returned home to Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique, for example, after their countries won independence.

Such solutions are not possible in many crises, and long-term settlement of refugees may be the only realistic option. But it does pose political and economic problems.

The newcomers compete with the local poor for scarce resources and add new burdens to cash-strapped governments.

Many Third World governments aiding refugees are reluctant to accept that they will become permanent residents. This is the case with Pakistan and with Thailand, which has borne the brunt of the refugee exodus from

Communist Indochina. African countries shelter some three to four million African refugees, most of them in Sudan, Tanzania, Somalia, Uganda, Algeria, Zaire, Zambia and Angola.

Some have good records of integrating refugees. Tanzania, for example, has accepted some 160,000 from Burundi and granted nationality to thousands from Uganda.

Mr. Von Arnim says it is up to African governments to solve the root causes of refugee problems and to find lasting solutions.

But the U.N. and voluntary agencies can help by co-ordinating aid of the sort for which pledges will be sought at the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA-two) opening in Geneva on July 9.

Funds will be sought for 127 development projects costing \$362 million in 14 countries. The projects range from improving roads, bridges and ports to completing hydro-electric schemes

and schools. They are designed to help refugees become more self-reliant and to benefit nationals — a twin aim that Western experts see as vital to help host governments tackle refugee burdens.

Refugee programmes must be tied to longer-term development planning, Britain's Overseas Development Institute urged in a recent study.

"Efforts to improve the living conditions of refugees cannot easily be separated from those designed to assist the local population if tensions between the two communities are to be avoided," it said.

In Pakistan, work is under way on "income-generating" projects for some Afghan refugees, whose return to their war-torn country looks remote.

Afghan artisans have been helped to go into business and, under UNHCR-World Bank schemes for reforestation and upgrading roads, more than half the labourers will be refugees.

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